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Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

Giscard, Mitterrand Favored in French Vote Sunday

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune
France will vote on Sunday in the first round of the presidential election...



The four major candidates in the first round of the French presidential election...

has been partly attributed to discontent over rising unemployment — now 7.2 percent of the labor force...

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's aloof, aristocratic style has magnified traditional French complaints that the government is too remote and centralized...

Rights Group To See Sands

Hunger Striker Places Conditions On Talks With Strasbourg Team

BELFAST — Bobby Sands, the fasting IRA activist, agreed with representatives of a human rights committee...

U.S. Lifts Embargo On Grain to Russia

WASHINGTON — President Reagan announced Friday after a Cabinet meeting that he was lifting the embargo on additional grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

While there had been speculation that the president might lift the embargo only partially, friends of the liberalization...

Warsaw Talks: Signs of Tension

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Mikhail Suslov, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo...

Although there was no direct information available in Moscow on what transpired during Mr. Suslov's surprise one-day mission Thursday...

Yamani Says Israel Poses Biggest Threat to Saudis

Douglas Martin
New York Times Service
YORK — Sheikh Ahmed Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister...

Yamani told a standing-room audience at the Plaza Hotel Thursday that Saudi Arabia faces two threats, "international Communism and Israel."

INSIDE

India Warns U.S.

Indian officials are reported to have told the Reagan administration that unless the United States continues shipments of nuclear fuel...

Artificial Skin

Artificial skin made from cowhide, shark cartilage and plastic has been successfully used by U.S. doctors to treat burn victims.

WEEKEND

Summer Abroad

There are as many ways to send a child abroad for the summer as there are languages to learn...

East Europe Showing Concern at Rift Between Superpowers

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service
BERLIN — After a decade of strengthening ties to the West, the Communist bloc is showing signs of growing concern about the cooling of the relationship between the superpowers.

While some in Eastern Europe believe it is too early to make judgments about the Reagan policy on the Communist bloc, others say that rising tension between the superpowers jeopardizes many of the gains of the last decade.

Russians to Increase Oil Sales to Portugal

LISBON — The Soviet Union has agreed in principle to a substantial increase in its oil supplies to Portugal, apparently as a goodwill gesture toward the government of Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão.

Sands Agrees To Meeting

U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark was turned away by officers in the second rebuff in two days, and Britain's Northern Ireland Office also barred a visit by Mr. Sands' aide, Owen Carron.

Meeting With Haughey
Mr. Sands' parents and sister met privately with Premier Charles Haughey of the Irish Republic at his Dublin home Thursday night, and sources said they discussed an appeal to the European Human Rights Commission for intervention in the case.

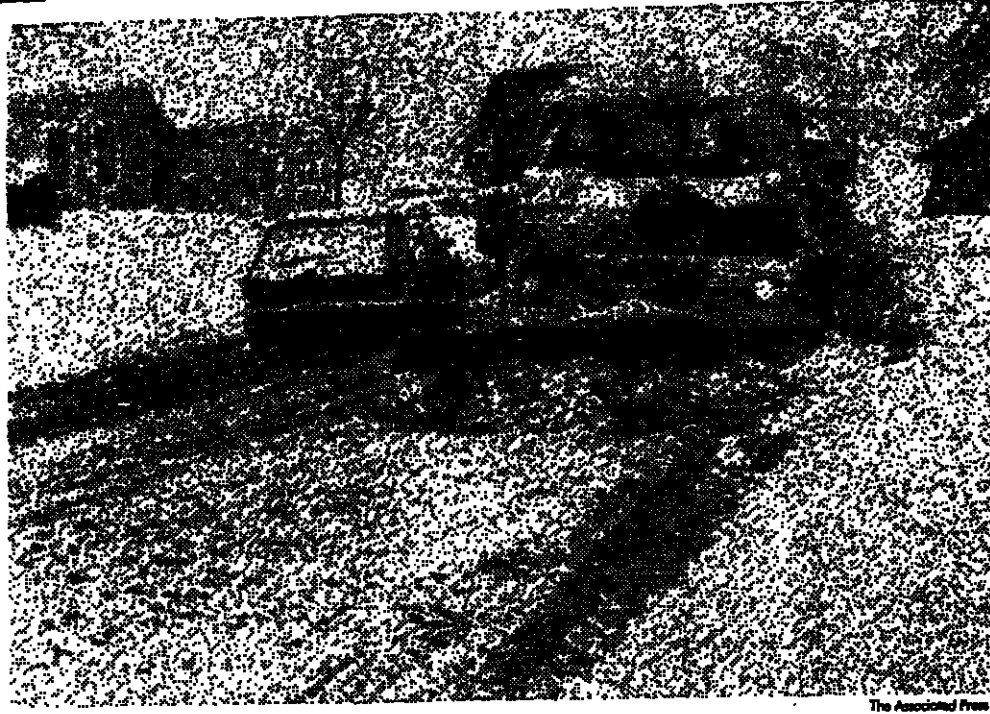
Protestant paramilitary units earlier went on the alert in anticipation of growing violence over Mr. Sands, while his supporters briefly seized the country home of the late Earl Mountbatten.

Police in the Republic said seven men belonging to the Sinn Féin organization locked themselves in a room in Clonsilla Castle, Lord Mountbatten's vacation house. They unfurled a banner urging support for Mr. Sands before being talked out of the castle. The men were questioned by police, but were not detained.

The castle is in County Sligo, just a few miles from the bay where Lord Mountbatten, one of Britain's World War II heroes, was blown up and killed on his boat by the IRA in August, 1979.

Leaders of Northern Ireland's four main churches urged Mr. Sands to abandon his fast to the death following more disturbances by Catholic youths, who attacked police and troops and hijacked and burned vehicles in Belfast, Londonderry, Armagh and Newry late Thursday night.

In Washington, 21 members of Congress asked President Reagan to urge Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to seek "a humanitarian resolution" of the situation to avert more violence in Ulster.



SPRING CLEANING — A snowplow clears an unexpected spring snowfall off the roads near Darlington, Durham, England. The storm on Friday forced the closing of many major highways as a wintry chill returned to central England after several weeks of mild weather.

Britain's Home Secretary Bans Marches for 28 Days

LONDON — The British home secretary, William Whitelaw, has banned all marches and demonstrations in London for 28 days, starting Saturday. The announcement was followed within hours by a violent protest by Asians against the National Front near London.

The Home Office said Thursday that the metropolitan police commissioner, Sir David McNeice, feared that serious public disorder might result from a number of marches planned for the next month. Religious and festive processions and traditional May Day marches were excluded from the ban.

Saturday marks the second anniversary of the riots in Southall, a West London district with several thousand Asian immigrants. During those riots, Blair Peach, a teacher, died in what radical activists claimed was an attack by Scotland Yard's elite Special Patrol Group.

The National Front, its extremist rightist splinter group, the New National Front, and both organizations' political foe, the Anti-Nazi League, had all planned marches in London for Saturday. The National Front demands that non-whites be deported from Britain. It also espouses anti-Semitic policies.

Police said that 19 persons were arrested and three policemen injured Thursday night when 600 Asians hurled rocks, stones and clumps of turf at National Front members arriving for a meeting in Gravesend, 24 miles (38 kilometers) east of London. Fighting began when police tried to clear a path for National Front supporters.

Many of the crowd were Sikhs from the large immigrant population of Gravesend. Police reinforcements were called for the meeting and 200 were on duty at the school.

The meeting to hear a National Front candidate in local council elections lasted only a few minutes before police escorted members from the building by a back entrance. Asians demonstrated briefly outside the local police station where arrested protesters were held and then dispersed to a Sikh temple.

Police Chief Superintendent Ronald Swain called the decision of the National Front to hold a meeting in a town with a large Asian population "sheer provocation."

Victory Seen For Arafat at PLO Session

DAMASCUS — Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has weathered a potentially stormy session of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile with his position intact, according to Western diplomats here.

"Arafat's come out smelling of roses," a diplomat said as the Palestine National Council ended a nine-day session in the Syrian capital, its first in more than two years.

Diplomats said the success of Mr. Arafat and his relatively moderate el-Fatah commando group was unlikely to lead to a softening of PLO policy, but they said he had shrugged off pressures to adopt more extreme positions on several key issues.

The council session ended last Sunday with the election of a new 15-member executive committee, the policy-making body of the PLO, in which the strength of Fatah, the dominant group, was increased from two to three members.

In return, the hard-line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine rejoined the committee after a seven-year absence, but analysts said Fatah and pro-Fatah independents could still wield a majority on the committee.

Two other radical groups, one of which, the Palestine Liberation Front, staged a suicide raid against Israel by hot-air balloon during the council session, failed to win entry to the committee.

Before the session started, diplomatic observers had expected Mr. Arafat, PLO chief for the last 12 years, to come under heavy pressure from Syria whose relations with the PLO have become strained in the past three years.

They expected this to be reflected in a tougher PLO policy against Jordan, with which Syria has been at odds since last year, and increased representation on the executive committee of the pro-Syrian Palestinian group Sa'iq. However, Sa'iq acquiesced in retaining its one seat on the committee, despite the Fatah increase.

Mr. Arafat also succeeded in avoiding any rupture with Jordan, which he hopes to be a key partner because of its large Palestinian population and close ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The council's final statement limited itself to criticizing Jordan for failing to allow the PLO to operate effectively in its territory.

Diplomats speculated that Syria had gone easy on Mr. Arafat because of its need for Palestinian backing in Lebanon, where Syrian troops have been involved in heavy clashes this month with rightist Christian forces.

Giscard, Mitterrand Are Front-Runners In Vote Sunday to Select 2 for Runoff

(Continued from Page 1)
It is difficult to know to what extent Mr. Chirac's confident demeanor is bluff. The problem is that French legislation prohibits public opinion polls during the final week of the campaign. But the law's intended aim to protect voters from being unduly influenced as they step into the election booths appears to have backfired. Because the last opinion surveys showed Mr. Chirac still rising, the Paris mayor has been able to claim that he continues to benefit from a late surge.

Rumors that the two minor Gaullist candidates were about to step aside in favor of Mr. Chirac brought a brief rise in the Paris Bourse in the last week, and then a dip when this did not happen. And on the eve of this weekend's vote, other rumors asserted that private polls by the president's entourage indicated that a backlash against Mr. Chirac was under way in the electorate and that he might fall into fourth place behind Mr. Marchais, the Communist candidate.

To some extent, Mr. Marchais has followed Mr. Chirac's tactics and treated Sunday's round as an election entirely separate from the May 10 contest. But the Communist leader harbors no hopes of moving on to the second round. His main concern, since he pulled his party out of its electoral alliance with the Socialists in 1978, has been to regain Communist dominance of the left. And his priority at this point is to maintain the one-fifth share of the electorate that his party traditionally holds.

It has not been an easy task. The Communist leadership's persistent attacks on the Socialists were widely blamed for scuttling the left's chances of coming to power in the national legislative elections three years ago. A crackdown on intellectual dissidents in the party, strong support for the Soviet Union, and a virulent campaign a few months ago against mainly black and North African immigrants seemed to have brought down Marchais' standing at the polls. But he has apparently regained some of the lost ground in recent weeks by staking out more leftist positions than Mr. Mitterrand. Blaming the recession, inflation and unemployment on a "crisis of capitalism," Mr. Marchais has called for more state ownership and asserted that "the can pay" — slogans that will win over a majority of the French but could appeal to a sizeable portion of the discontented left.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Moroccan Incursion Into Algeria Is Reported

ALGIERS — Algerian Army units have been placed on alert in the Western border region following an incursion into Algerian territory Moroccan troops pursuing Polisario guerrillas, diplomatic sources Friday.

The reports were not officially confirmed in Algiers or in the Moroccan capital, Rabat. But other sources reported that controls on Moroccan-Algerian border, closed to normal civilian traffic for years were tightened on both sides earlier in the week.

The sources said they had no details of the reported Moroccan incursion. It is the first time such an incident has been reported in the years that Morocco has been fighting the Algeria-based Polisario guerrillas, who are seeking independence for the Western Sahara.

Hungary Acts to Introduce 5-Day Workweek

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian government Friday took the first step toward implementing a five-day workweek in a move that appears to have been hastened by labor troubles in Poland.

In announcing the necessary legal change in the Hungarian work code, Labor Minister Ferenc Treth said the government would phase introduction of the five-day workweek on July 1. The plan scheduled to be put into effect at all industrial operations by July 19.

The change means that all Soviet-bloc countries except Romania be on the shorter workweek next year. Shortly after the Polish government made its concession in February to the five-day workweek, Hungarian Communist Party reportedly increased its discussion of the idea.

Syrians, Rightists Agree to End Zahle Battle

BEIRUT — Syrian troops and rightist Lebanese Christian fighters reached an agreement Friday to stop fighting in Zahle, but there was isolated sniper fire in Beirut. The Zahle agreement, announced by the government, did not cover hostilities elsewhere in the country.

The agreement on Zahle, did not mention any steps to reopen capital's airport or its airport, which was closed Tuesday after it was overrun by Syrian troops. The government said the agreement provided Lebanese security forces to take control of the international high into Zahle and of the city itself, starting Saturday.

Meanwhile, Palestinian authorities reported that Israeli-backed militia shelled Palestinian guerrilla strongholds Friday in southern Lebanon while Israeli helicopters flew overhead dropping flares. The bombardment came from positions inside the enclave controlled by the soldiers of renegade Lebanese Army Maj. Saad Haddad.

Carrington Puts Condition on Enlarging EEC

STUTTGART — The European Economic Community must meet budget problems before new members are added to the 10-nation group, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Friday in a speech West German state officials.

Lord Carrington, who earlier in the day ended two days of talks in Bonn, pointed to controversial increases in farm subsidies Britain and West Germany fear could severely strain the EEC budget. "We are agreed that it is urgently necessary to restructure the Common Market budget before the market becomes even larger," he said.

Greece was admitted into the EEC in January. Spain is expected to join soon, and the admission of Portugal is under consideration. Not healthy for the community when only two of its member states in this case, [Britain and West Germany] — are the only ones that are not net financial loss because of the Common Market budget," Lord Carrington said.

Islamic Leader, Aides Go on Trial in Turkey

ANKARA — Nejmuddin Erbakan, the leader of the Muslim mentalist National Salvation Party, and 33 party aides went on Friday in military court on charges of trying to set up an Islamic state and acting against secular principles of the Turkish republic.

Mr. Erbakan and his colleagues were arrested after the parliament dissolved and political activities suspended Sept. 12. Mr. Erbakan was held in prison and the other defendants, including 15 legislators, face prison terms ranging from 2 to 17 years.

In Istanbul, a military court judge ordered the release of 113 trade unionists pending trial on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government. The Associated Press quoted a defense lawyer as saying: "The Associated Press"

East German Communist Affirm Party's Role

BERLIN — The East German Communist Party, alarmed at the deteriorating position of the Communist Party in Poland, called for a political strengthening of East Germany's working class.

The party newspaper, Neues Deutschland said the Communist "was, and remains the basic principle of the Socialist revolutionary commentary listed three tasks for strengthening the party's influence: carrying out decisions of the party leadership, improving the economy and "fortifying the political consciousness" of the working class.

East Germany and other Soviet bloc states have watched with concern the deteriorating position of the Communist Party in Poland. The newspaper's commentary appeared during a surprise visit to the Soviet Politburo member Mikhail Suslov, the Kremlin's chief ideologist.

Sihanouk Says He'll Join Khmer Rouge in Rebellion

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, announced Friday that he will join with his old enemies, the Khmer Rouge, to fight the Vietnamese in his homeland. He said he would be "only a simple member" of the effort, not a leader.

He also said that China had agreed to give a small amount of light military aid to a "Sihanoukist" army if he could resolve his differences with the Khmer Rouge, who were ousted from control of Cambodia in January, 1979, by a Vietnamese invasion. He said his role in the proposed united front would be strictly military.

The prince made his abrupt about-face in a telegram to his supporters in Paris and sent a copy to The Associated Press in Peking.

Prince Sihanouk, 59, will meet Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, in Peking in early May for talks on the united front. The front also is expected to include former Premier Son Sann, another Sihanouk rival.

Prince Sihanouk has a legendary reputation for changing his mind and making melodramatic reversals. He once swore that he never would be associated with the Khmer Rouge. He vowed that he had retired from politics forever. He insisted on supreme power in a united front.

Prince Sihanouk had sought to preside over a united front and command a 100,000-man army to battle the Vietnamese in Cambodia. His agreement to join the front came after a second round of talks Thursday with the Chinese foreign minister, Hua Guofeng. China, which has fought a short border war with Vietnam, has been pressuring Prince Sihanouk to join the resistance, but the prince had sought massive military aid from China, which Peking rejected.

Prince Sihanouk was deposed as Cambodian ruler in 1970, allied himself with the Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas and became chief of state when they ousted the U.S.-backed government in 1975. He was deposed during the year and later went into exile in Peking.

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NEWS B... n Into Algeria... he Associated Press... y units have been... ing an incursion into... olisario guerrillas... ally confirmed in Algeria... sources reported... closed to normal civi... earlier in the week... no details of the report... an incident has been... fighting the Algeria... lepe for the Western Sa...

introduce 5-Day... The Associated Press... day government Friday... day workweek in a... in Poland... ary legal change in the... Threton said the work... five-day workweek on... at all industrial count... 1 Soviet-bloc countries... next year. Shortly... in February to the five... reportedly increased...

Agree to End... The Associated Press... and rightist Lebanese... y to stop fighting in... it, the Zahle agreement... hostilities elsewhere... a predominantly Christ... did not mention any... which was closed. Shostakovich is the son of the late Dmitri... ment said the app... take control of the... rhories reported that... copiers flew overhead... from positions inside... Lebanese Army May...

Condition on En... The Associated Press... European Economic Co... w members are addi... Lord Carrington said... after in the day ended... controversial increase... fear could severely... market becomes over... to the EEC in Jam... son of Portugal is... on of Afghanistan in the 1960s... West Germany... went into exile... id at a news conference... phi that under Marxist... since the overthrow... ment Mohamed Daoud... in Erbakan, the leader... tion Party, and 33... charges of trying to... principles of the Tur... leagues were arrested... civities suspended... and the other defend... nis ranging from 2... court judge ordered... ed Press quoted a dea...

Communists Affirm... The Associated Press... German Communist Party... said Friday that he was... gathering of East German... Neues Deutschland... basic principle of the... tasks for strengthening... f the party leadership... f the political conscious... her Soviet bloc states... n of the Communist Pa... y appeared during a... ber Mikhail Suslov, the...

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Conductor Maxim Shostakovich, right, with his son, Dmitri, center, and the conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, Mstislav Rostropovich, at a news conference in Washington.

Maxim Shostakovich's Difficult Exodus

By E. Michael Myers
United Press International
WASHINGTON — Conductor Maxim Shostakovich says it was a difficult decision for him and his 9-year-old son, Dmitri, to defect from the Soviet Union, but it was reportedly increased by the fact that his wife had been killed in a plane crash. Shostakovich, the conductor of the Soviet Radio Symphony Orchestra, defected with his son near Munich on April 11. They will seek U.S. citizenship and live in New York. The conductor will appear with the London Symphony Orchestra in October in performances celebrating the 75th anniversary of his father's birth. His first professional appearance in the United States will be in Washington next month with the National Symphony Orchestra. He said he believes there will be reprisals against his friends in the Soviet Union in retaliation for his defection. "Basically, I'm talking about the people with whom I was in contact through my profession, in the organization of the government radio and television, who undertook a responsibility of sending me on tour with the orchestra from which I didn't return," he said. "It is very clear that someone is going to suffer for that."

Half-Million Afghans Have Been Slain Under Marxists, Former Official Says

By E. Michael Myers
United Press International
DELHI — A former advisor to President Sahrabuddin Khan says that half a million Afghans have been killed by the Marxist government since it took power in 1976. The former minister said that there are more than 2 million Afghan refugees, mostly in Pakistan and Iran, and that about 500,000 people had died violently. He said that former President Hafizullah Amin, who was overthrown and slain in the Soviet-backed coup of December, 1979, had acknowledged 12,000 executions in Kabul's Foli-Charki Prison. Marxists had almost totally broken down because of the arbitrary way in which it was introduced and because it had been denounced as anti-Islamic. A literacy drive also failed, he said, and many schools were destroyed by the rebels. Meanwhile, diplomatic sources in New Delhi said that six Soviet soldiers were reported killed in Kabul in a daylight attack April 16, when three taxis boxed in the soldiers' two jeeps and gunmen opened fire. The gunmen escaped, sources said. They added that there had been about 40 deaths from rebel attacks and infighting between rival factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party over the past two weeks. Heavy fighting continued in and around the southern city of Kandahar, where Soviet armored patrols controlled the streets during daylight but rebels took over after dark, the sources said. Mr. Haig said, however, that the United States would aid Pakistan despite India's concern. And in the past week, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan said that the administration had offered his country a five-year economic and military assistance package — including \$500 million for the first year — to offset the Soviet threat from Afghanistan. Because Pakistan's nuclear program may enable it to develop nuclear weapons, it is barred by law from receiving U.S. aid. The Reagan administration, however, has asked Congress to modify that provision, arguing that it requires greater flexibility in aiding strategically located nations such as Pakistan, which Mr. Haig said has taken "a staunch and courageous stand" against the Russians in Afghanistan.

Quarte Open to Talks With Guerrillas

From Agency Dispatches
SALVADOR — Jose Nunez, the president of El Frente Revolucionario de Fuerzas Armadas (FMLN), said Friday that he was willing to meet with Salvadoran guerrillas to discuss the basic principle of the party leadership, the Liberation Movement, to hold talks if certain conditions were met, he said. Duarte as a political leader has been in a telephone interview, Mr. Nunez said. He said that the FMLN was not really interested in peaceful negotiations. He said the guerrillas had indicated in recent declarations that they believe revolution is the only way to achieve power. He said he was willing, however, to have discussions with the group without any preconditions. "Rumors of Talks" Asked about reports that preliminary talks have already begun abroad between the government and the leftist guerrillas, Mr. Duarte said: "There is no truth to these reports. They are mere rumors." The FMLN, in a press statement Thursday, said it was willing to stop fighting if productive talks with the ruling junta could begin. The insurgents had previously refused to meet government representatives.

Italy Shaken by Quakes

From Associated Press
UDINE, Italy — Moderate earthquakes were reported Thursday night in the Friuli region of northeastern Italy and in the Alban hills near Rome, but no damage was reported. 5 Captured by Interpol
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Interpol, the international police organization, said Friday that it had captured five suspected leaders of a Salvadoran guerrilla organization. The agency said the five were believed to be members of the FMLN, and unofficial sources said they would likely be deported to Nicaragua or Panama.

Interoffice Note Gets to Holland The Long Way: Via Netherlands

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Back on Feb. 19, when John Murphy, a Rockland County legislator, sent a note to the county clerk, Joseph Holland, he made one mistake. He put the note in a white official envelope rather than a brown interoffice envelope. As a result, the note was not delivered straight to Mr. Holland's office, 100 yards up the road. Instead, it was fed along with other white envelopes through an automatic stamping machine and taken to the New City post office. There, postal clerks did the logical thing with an envelope addressed simply "Mr. Joseph Holland." They sent it to the Netherlands. Dutch postal authorities in turn did what they considered the logical thing. They sent it back to its return address, the County Legislature. Mr. Holland got it April 9. "The note was telling me about a meeting," Mr. Holland said, expressing no complaint that the meeting had been held long before he received the notification. "They didn't miss me."

India Insists U.S. Honor Atomic Pact Threat Reported On Safeguards

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Indian officials have told the Reagan administration that unless the United States continues shipments of nuclear fuel, India will not honor safeguards at the U.S.-built nuclear facilities at the Tarapur power plant, according to White House and congressional aides. The Indian position was made clear in talks with the State Department this month at which administration officials told Indian representatives that they wanted to disengage from the 1963 agreement to supply fuel for the U.S.-designed Tarapur atomic power station, near Bombay. Complicating the diplomatic confrontation are intelligence reports indicating that India may be preparing to detonate another nuclear device. According to congressional sources, recent intelligence reports have reflected renewed activity at Pokhran, the test site in the Rajasthan desert where the Indians detonated their first and only underground nuclear explosion in May 1974. The Indian nuclear weapons program had been dormant since then, and resumption of activity at the test site has generated concern among administration foreign policy officials and members of Congress.

Better Understanding The State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, declined to comment substantively on the recent discussions with the Indians or on reports that the Indians had decided to abrogate the uranium fuel agreement. "We now have a better understanding of each other's views," Mr. Fischer said Thursday. "No decision has been made." Officials said that the agreement, the safeguards on spent fuel and the issue of renewed activity at India's test sites would probably be raised at high-level talks in New Delhi next month. Under the 1963 agreement, the United States agreed to supply uranium through 1993 for the Tarapur reactor. In return, India agreed to submit the Tarapur reactor, but not others, to inspection and other international safeguards; to grant the United States a veto over the transfer of nuclear fuel to third parties; and, according to the U.S. interpretation of the agreement, not to reprocess spent nuclear fuel from Tarapur without U.S. consent. The reprocessing of nuclear fuel is a matter of concern because it transforms spent fuel into plutonium that can be used in nuclear weapons.

India Loses Case At two meetings in mid-April, "Homni N. Sethna, India's senior nuclear official, and Eric Gonsalves, the nation's foreign secretary, met with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and White House officials, urging them not to provide Pakistan with a significant amount of arms. India argued that Pakistan was more interested in using such weapons against New Delhi than against the Soviet Union. Mr. Haig said, however, that the United States would aid Pakistan despite India's concern. And in the past week, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan said that the administration had offered his country a five-year economic and military assistance package — including \$500 million for the first year — to offset the Soviet threat from Afghanistan. Because Pakistan's nuclear program may enable it to develop nuclear weapons, it is barred by law from receiving U.S. aid. The Reagan administration, however, has asked Congress to modify that provision, arguing that it requires greater flexibility in aiding strategically located nations such as Pakistan, which Mr. Haig said has taken "a staunch and courageous stand" against the Russians in Afghanistan.

NATO Warships Start Baltic Sea Maneuvers

From Associated Press
GLUECKSBURG, West Germany — NATO warships began annual maneuvers in the western Baltic Sea Friday, the fleet command in this port city announced. Minesweepers and mineslayers of the Danish, Norwegian and West German navies were taking part in the "Blue Harrier" exercises, which are scheduled to continue until May 7, the command said. The maneuvers, held yearly in either the North Sea, the Baltic, or the Baltic approaches, are used to train sailors and commanders under battle conditions, the command said.

Pentagon's Gulf Plan Is Said to Be Rejected

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in his first big rebuff to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will recommend to President Reagan that the United States establish a new, separate military command for Gulf area emergencies, according to government officials. Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. E.C. Meyer, Army chief of staff, and Adm. Thomas B. Hayward, chief of naval operations, have favored putting the present Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) under the U.S. European Command, headquartered near Stuttgart. Marine Corps Commandant Robert H. Barrow, the fourth member of the Joint Chiefs, has recommended that the RDF become an arm of the Pacific Command, based in Honolulu, arguing that "the now force" for responding to Gulf emergencies consisted largely of Marines and Navy ships. Mr. Weinberger met with the Joint Chiefs in a long, secret session at the Pentagon on April 17 to explain why their recommendations were being rejected. Although no chief got his way, the four are expected to back a separate Gulf command setup as far preferable to the current structure of the RDF. The force now serves as a small planning staff in peacetime for the Rapid Deployment Command at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Fla. In a Gulf war, the commander of the RDF would become the field general for operations in the theater. Mr. Weinberger's proposal would change this. The confusion on the ground during the ill-fated multiservice attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran last year gave impetus to straightening out the lines of authority of the RDF. Some military leaders outside the Joint Chiefs not only pressed for establishing the kind of separate theater command for the Gulf that Mr. Weinberger has chosen, but also recommended that it be located in the region, to send a signal of determination to the Soviet Union. Sources said Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Carlucci are keeping this option open but feel it would be premature to take such a step now. For one thing, it is not certain that any Gulf nation would accept even a small U.S. military staff, such as the 261 who make up the RDF headquarters at MacDill. Also, sources said, Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Carlucci want to refine the Gulf command structure before deciding where to locate it. One possibility is to use a ship as interim headquarters. Plans for the new theater command have not been refined to the point where such a decision can be made, sources said. If Mr. Reagan establishes a separate new military command for Gulf emergencies, as is expected, Marine Lt. Gen. P.X. Kelley, the first and current RDF commander, has the inside track on running it. This would probably mean a fourth star for him, to make him equal in rank to other theater commanders. Former President Jimmy Carter established the Rapid Deployment Force in an attempt to signal that the United States stood ready to use military force to protect oil supplies in the Middle East. The RDF is a paper outfit in the sense that it has no soldiers of its own but would rely on existing forces, such as the 82d Airborne Division. Establishing a separate Gulf command would not mean building a separate set of forces, but would mean giving the theater commander control of those deployed to his area in peacetime and in war. Contingency plans have already been drafted for sending specific forces to the Gulf to handle various degrees of emergencies.

Reagan Nominee Says He Was Wrong To Keep Job in 'Racist' Organization

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Warren Richardson, whose pending nomination as assistant secretary of health and human services is in jeopardy because he worked for Liberty Lobby from 1969 to 1973, has told department officials that he realized soon after joining the organization that it was "anti-Jewish and racist" but that he did not quit right away because he needed the job. "In retrospect, it became clear to me long ago that it was wrong not to have quit earlier," Mr. Richardson wrote in a private memorandum to David A. Newhall, executive secretary of the department, who is reviewing the record to determine whether Mr. Richardson's pending nomination as assistant secretary for legislation should be dropped. "I apologize for my inaction to all who have felt the vicious racist and ethnic stings of the Liberty Lobby," Mr. Richardson said. "I never participated in those Liberty Lobby activities. I never agreed with them. I found them, as I do now, to be vile." He added that he had not written or approved any of the alleged anti-Semitic or racist statements. Write Article The dispute over the nomination surfaced last week when Rep. Samuel Gejdenson, the Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Committee charged that the Liberty Lobby was an anti-Semitic and racist organization. They said Mr. Richardson's four-year tenure as the organization's general counsel should disqualify him for the administration job. Rep. Gejdenson, a Connecticut Democrat, also produced an article by Mr. Richardson published May 18, 1971, in The New York

Prison Term Set In Omega 7 Case

United Press International
NEW YORK — A suspected member of the Omega 7 anti-Castro guerrilla organization, Jose Teodoro, has been sentenced to two years in prison for lying to a U.S. grand jury investigating the group. Teodoro was arrested in Miami last October by undercover FBI agents investigating the assassination in New York of Felix Garcia Rodriguez, a Cuban diplomatic aide. He was to remain free on bail pending an appeal. The Cuban exile group, operating primarily out of Union City, N.J., and Miami, has claimed responsibility for 20 bombings in the last five years and several murders. FBI officials say Omega 7 is the most dangerous terrorist organization operating in the United States.

Tokyo Again Distinguishes Itself As World's Most Expensive City

United Press International
GENEVA — Tokyo is back at the top of the list of the world's most expensive cities this year, an international research organization said Friday. Lagos, which bumped Tokyo last year from the top spot it had held since 1975, was second this year in the annual cost-of-living survey of 83 major cities, compiled by Business International. A spokesman said more than half the cities surveyed had annual inflation rates of more than 15 percent. In some, such as Lima, Tel Aviv and Buenos Aires, inflation was around 100 percent, the spokesman said. The group said the five most expensive cities in the world were Tokyo, with 160.4 points; Lagos, 152.1; Buenos Aires, 146.5; London, 133.6; and Oslo, 128.9. New York, the "home base" of the index, had an even 100 points, was 26th on the list. Geneva and Zurich, which two years ago were rated Europe's most expensive cities, are now relative bargains as a result of low local inflation and a weakening of the Swiss franc, the group said.

Adoption Final In U.S. Case of Contract Birth

From Associated Press
LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A 6-month-old baby born to a surrogate mother has officially become the adopted son of an infertile Louisville woman who, with her husband, paid for the United States' first known contract surrogate birth. "I'm relieved that it's finally all over," the adoptive mother said after Judge Richard Revell signed an order Wednesday giving the couple legal custody of the child. The couple's attorney said the adoption is final. The baby was born Nov. 9 to an Illinois woman who was paid a fee to bear the child. The names of the couple, the surrogate mother and the child have not been revealed. The surrogate mother, who used the pseudonym Elizabeth Kane, was artificially inseminated with the father's sperm and gave the baby to the couple five days after birth.

Moslem Rebels Slay Mayor in Philippines

United Press International
MANILA — Moslem rebels killed a mayor and his three companions in an ambush in the southern Philippines, according to military authorities. Officials said the ambush took place Tuesday in Iligan City, 400 miles (about 700 kilometers) south of Manila. They said rebels from the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front opened fire on Mayor Ballo Ali and three others who were on their way to a building project.

CORNELL - ESSEC ANNOUNCES The Howard B. Meek Scholars Program In Hotel Administration

Cornell University (School of Hotel Administration) and ESSEC (Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales) announce the availability of 10 SCHOLARSHIPS to outstanding men and women who wish to enhance their opportunities for meaningful careers by pursuing a two-year program in hotel administration at the ESSEC campus in Cergy-Pontoise, France. Courses will be taught in French and English. Prospective candidates should have a university degree or satisfy the Selection Board that they have the necessary qualifications, background and experience to complete successfully the two-year program. The course of studies consists of six trimesters in residence at Cergy and a six-month work program. The curriculum builds on the background of its students by expanding them to advanced theory and practice of hotel administration and provides them with an individual career development program to help them acquire the knowledge and confidence needed to reach their career goals. Complete information concerning the program is explained in a catalogue which can be obtained by writing to: ESSEC-Cornell, P.O. Box 105, 95021 Cergy Cedex, FRANCE. Tel.: (3) 030-40-57. Telex: 607789 F. or Cornell University, School of Hotel Administration, Statler Hall, Ithaca, New York, USA. Tel.: (607) 255-5106

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The Terrorism Subcommittee

The internal security issue lay comatose in Washington after Congress unplugged its previous life-support systems — the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the old Senate subcommittee on internal security — during the mid-1970s. Now the issue has been resurrected and has gained a new fulcrum in the security and terrorism subcommittee, created by Sen. Strom Thurmond after the Republicans won control of the Senate last November and Sen. Thurmond became chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Chaired by Sen. Jeremiah Denton, an Alabama Republican, the subcommittee has stirred deep anxieties among civil libertarians about a possible return to McCarthyism.

Not only internal security but the word "McCarthyism" itself became denatured during the 1970s. Even the friends of Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon found it a convenient charge to level against overly inquisitive — or slanderous — congressmen and reporters, and only weeks ago the Rev. Jerry Falwell attacked the American Civil Liberties Union for allegedly using "old McCarthy scare tactics" in criticizing the Moral Majority. "McCarthyism," in short, has become a politically contentless notion.

During the early 1950s, when Joseph McCarthy was in power and in fashion, the "ism" meant something more precise and ominous. For a half-decade, the frenzied pursuit of Communists in government and of ideological heresy in general polarized political life in Washington. Sen. McCarthy and his companions manipulated the internal security issue for headlines, exaggerated the actual dangers of Communist infiltration in America and destroyed the chances for normal political relationships within the government, first under President Truman and then into the Eisenhower presidency, until the Senate finally condemned Mr. McCarthy in 1954. Behind the shield of congressional immunity, he had sought to persuade the public of the shameful truth that anti-Communist Truman liberals and Norman Thomas Socialists drank from the same poisoned doctrinal well as the American disciples of Joseph Stalin and that all of these should be deprived of ordinary political amenities and rights.

Today, that time of ravaged careers and reputations, the "McCarthy era," finds some defenders, but not very many. If anything, the historical distortions of the period fashionable today misconstrue and misread McCarthyism's malicious impact much as Sen. McCarthy himself wildly overstated the notion of Communism's pervasiveness in the United States. This latter-day misconstruction holds that there was no such thing as Soviet espionage — rather than that the charge was hurled at people who weren't so-

viet agents as well as at those who demonstrably were. And it also involves believing, falsely, that there were no far left or even Stalinist folk within the political culture — rather than that the American political system must protect the rights of such people to hold and propagate offensive views. Nor do young people in the 1980s learn enough about the struggles fought by the resisters to defend civil liberties in that earlier time of widespread fear.

For those in the center, both Sen. McCarthy's view of reality and today's dubious correctives pose major problems; the one exaggerated the internal security problem while the other denies it entirely. Throughout this century, the internal security pendulum has swung from periods of overreaction such as Sen. McCarthy's worst years to times when the country disregarded the issue, as if inattention alone would dispose of the problem.

Those now reviving the internal security issue in Washington should study carefully its turbulent past. Years ago, the poet Marianne Moore described her craft as one that involved the portrayal of imaginary gardens with real toads in them. Unfortunately, all too often in this century, those in government who have raised the issue of "subversion" have cultivated "imaginary gardens," while the more difficult job of tracking the "real toads" — foreign agents and their American accomplices — has been left to professional counterintelligence specialists.

Rarely have legislative probes been effective in uncovering spies and traitors, whether of the right or the left. At the same time, the threat posed today to American society both by foreign agents — pursuing, more often than not, high-technology secrets in lasers, microelectronics and new weapons systems — and by internationally connected terrorist groups remains genuine and serious. Whether or not the new subcommittee on security and terrorism can play a serious role in helping to meet this threat is a subject to which we will return.

For the moment, it remains only to caution the subcommittee against taking any steps that might fulfill either the wild hopes of its sponsors in the "old boy" internal security network or the comparably extravagant fears of its detractors. Both groups, each for its own reasons, await some rowdy "last hurrah" of Red-baiting. Both sides grid to restate their ideological fantasies of the McCarthy era. Political common sense alone should encourage the subcommittee to disappoint these expectations, to focus instead on the "real toads" of espionage and terrorism, and to avoid — at all costs — another destructive trek through McCarthyism's "imaginary gardens."

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Poland's Rural 'Rebellion'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The village of Bzroza Duza is only a very small dot on the map of Poland, some 60 kilometers south of Warsaw. A cluster of old thatched-roof farmhouses, it appears much farther from the bright lights of the capital.

Yet, this is where the farmers' struggle began long before the workers' strikes of the summer of 1980. Here is where a "milk strike" was launched in 1978, a "fruit strike" in 1979, where the first manifestations of solidarity with the strikers in Gdansk were made public and where food products were taken from state depots to be sent to the strikers staging sit-ins at the shipyards.

The Bzroza Duza phenomenon grew out of the desperation of independent farmers, poor landowners who faced a future of little but aberrant official hostility and the paralysis of a government-controlled market.

Assisted by KOR

Some form of reaction became inevitable, even in a Communist country, and the first organized farmers' groups came to life in 1978 with the assistance of KOR, the democratic dissident movement, and with the approbation of the church.

In this small village, the support of the church came through the work of a young priest, Czeslaw Sedlowski, one of eight children of a local farm family. The help from KOR was in the person of Zbigniew Keciak, who started out as a farmer and became the dissident group's agricultural adviser.

The leaders of the farm "rebellion" in this village microcosm were among the first of the many that would arise throughout the country. Their objective was simple: to try to save what was left of good sense in Polish agriculture. And what they saw around them was very clear.

Industrial Power

Poland, the world's 10th industrial power, with one-third of its population living in rural areas, is unable to feed itself. The people of Poland, those of Bzroza Duza and those of Warsaw, intellectuals, the church and democratic dissidents all asked themselves the same question: How can such a rich country be the only one in Europe to ration food (meat, sugar, etc.) and be preparing to ration all consumer goods? Yet, rationing would be a sign of progress compared with the present shortage of food and other products.

Private Farms

There are 3.5 million private farms in the country covering 75 percent of arable land and which produce 80 percent of the agricultural output. Yet, because of the reigning ideology and to satisfy the unrealistic dogmas imported from the Soviet Union — despite the unending Soviet agricultural catastrophe — the Polish government has allotted most of its assistance to collective farms (the Polish version of the soviet kolkhoz), which produced 20 percent of the country's agricultural output while running up a huge deficit. At the same time, the share of aid for family farms, which were potentially the most productive, was kept down.

The result was not long in coming: catastrophic agricultural production and mobilization of the farmers.

Just a week after the "victory in

21 points" of the workers' Solidarity movement in Gdansk on Sept. 7, a national congress of farmers in Warsaw announced the creation of a Farmers' Solidarity movement.

The regime was astounded by such audacity and ordered the Warsaw court to refuse to register the group. For the Communist leaders in Warsaw and in Moscow, the very idea of an organization of private farms recalls the specter of the kulaks — that is, of the bloody adventure of Stalin and Bolshevism against an agrarian party opposed to Communism.

Only last January, Stanislaw Kania, head of the Polish Communist Party, declared that a farmers' union would be "the heir of the great landowners."

Yet in Poland these days, clichés fade quickly. Six months after the registration of the workers' Solidarity movement, on Nov. 10, a rural Solidarity will be made legal on May 10.

Fundamental Role

The registration of the farmers' union will be the latest victory in a series of social measures that are without precedent in Communist countries. With the workers' Solidarity movement, the farmers' union will one day be called upon to play a fundamental role on the social front, and also on the political front.

These two independent unions include the entire active population of Poland and, thus, cannot only negotiate with the government, but also make sure that all agreements are followed up with concrete economic measures.

Paradoxically, the Communist Party could gain from such an arrangement. If they are treated as serious and respected partners, the two unions could, in fact, give a demerit party a new lease on life and some popular support.

Letters

Still in the Rain

Any U.S. president, no matter what his previous position on the subject may have been, who, after talking a bullet in the lung from a \$47.50 "Saturday night special" purchased over the counter with no questions asked, does not become a fervent supporter of a strict handgun control law, simply does not know enough to come in out of the rain.

IRWIN MARKS, Barcelona.

Ancestors

Why is it "Unfair to Monkeys" to compare them to human beings? On the contrary, Al Hix (HT, April 2) should be highly commended for reminding us that our venerable ancestors were, indeed, monkeys; from whom else, may I ask, have we inherited our remarkable talent for monkey-business? ESTHER DELCOURT, Paris.

Protecting Sources

Anthony Lewis' column (HT, April 20) entitled "Journalistic Hubris Draws Sharp Concern," opposing constitutional protection of journalists' sources, should not be lightly accepted.

W. Africa: No Place To Look Backward

By Flora Lewis

ACCRA, Ghana — For an American, the most painful sight in West Africa is certain bare stony rooms. They are seaside dungeons where slaves were crammed, sometimes for several months, awaiting sailing ships where they were laid out in neat rows for their unwilling voyage to the New World.

There is a house on the pretty little island of Goree just off Dakar, in Senegal, from which 20 million of the 40 million souls said to have been shipped from West Africa over a couple of centuries were shoved into fetid holds. Westward from Accra, there are two forts, Cape Coast and Elmina, that served the same purpose.

They are sun-baked museums now, with a few old maps and drawings, an exemplary shackle or two, some broken bits of once-elegant European furniture used by the governors. The chapels above the darkly haunted cellars, where the righteous traders made their obeisance to God, are empty but intact.

Complaints

At Cape Coast, a reproduction of an early 19th-century English journal recounts an indignant complaint in Parliament because ships were found to have provided only 10 inches of lying room per person instead of the required 18 inches. That means, the author said, "the blacks were turned on their sides, or placed atop one another, in which case they died."

It is impossible to speak in these places. There is nothing to say to such a reminder of what the human heart can bear to do. So it is all the more searing to hear the matter-of-fact tones in which the local guides describe the history of the various places, the way the human goods were sorted and chastised, the dates and battles that marked shifts from Portuguese to Dutch to French or British rule.

There is no bitterness or blame in their voices. What happened happened, and is past. At Goree, Joseph N'diaye, a paratrooper in the French Army during World War II who now styles himself chief conservator of the House of Slaves, speaks dryly of the way men were valued by their weight, women by the firmness of their breasts, children by the development of their teeth.

"Remember," Mr. N'diaye tells groups of visitors, "these people were caught and marched down to the sea by other Africans. There are no buyers without sellers. The Europeans usually gave the chiefs rum and cloth in return."

In the museum at Dakar, among masks and drums and adornments, there are some of the heavy stone

or metal anklets that were used to hobble their back prey on the march to the coast.

Rich Crossroads

The shame is shared. An woman of proud birth met a wry voice that the town villages she is showing me rich because it was at the crossroads where the passed. "We were slaves," says with a pout of resignation.

On occasion, others can somewhat peevishly about can blacks sent as diplomats "You ask us to recall former slaves with high honor. But the same people an passion about the obligate United States to oppose a in South Africa and to the achievement of indee for the native-born of th nent.

"West Africans," said a French diplomat who has life in the area, "five in They don't hold grudges, has ever spoken sharply about slavery, but they have sense of justice."

There are stirrings now the younger people to adv idea of freedom. It is n enough to be rid of forei ters. The local elite are be leaged, sometimes brutal Liberia, where a group of last year ended the long r Americas, des... ans U.S. slaves; and somecme cratically.

Ajrid of a Coi

Ghana, in a state of a near-collapse, argues opn the rights and duties of ti and the fears and obligat duty elected president, Limann, to meet the crn drastic monetary reform, afraid of a coup if he m dramatically. But intellec businessmen insist that th try has had its fill of co soldiers and years now e effective government in e magic words.

Elizabeth Obene, an intec courageous journalist, tells to their faces that she does them. But when it comes paring her severely tried co prospering Ivory Coast, at that nothing would induc trade circumstances t "Here I can talk. I can tuing to anyone.

The new generations are in this area, and they are toward ideals American. The terrible past is shed, remains hard. These are strong and often impoition. But the people do backward.

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A Warning From Wall Street

The unsentimental people who make up the financial markets have never been enthusiastic about President Reagan's plan for a three-year series of tax cuts. The financial people — the bankers, brokers and dealers — are interested, above all, in the future of the inflation and its close companions, the interest rates. Under the Reagan plan, they anticipate a prolonged period in which interest would be high, volatile and very risky to both borrowers and lenders. Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers was speaking unusually sharply Wednesday when he warned against the implications of the Reagan tax cut. But his views are widely shared in Wall Street, and they deserve careful attention in Washington.

The Reagan plan means parallel reductions in both spending and tax rates that would leave the deficit in roughly the present range for at least another year and a half — even if everything goes as the administration anticipates. But things probably won't go as it anticipates. Federal spending over the winter was running significantly higher than projected, and the current fiscal year is already more than half over. The full fiscal impact of rising defense spending still lies ahead.

In the credit markets, the U.S. Treasury takes what it needs to finance the federal deficit, and the rest of the economy gets along with what's left. That makes people whose business is credit, like Mr. Kaufman, attentive to the forecasts of federal borrowing. They are particularly attentive these days because the Federal Reserve Board has repeat-

edly declared its determination to restrain the amount of credit available. If the federal deficit keeps pushing upward when the Federal Reserve is pushing down, the pressure will be expressed once again in very high interest rates. That in turn will mean poor growth in the real economy of production, profits and jobs. It will also mean a rising danger of industrial bankruptcies.

A large tax cut, in those circumstances, can only heighten the tension. The administration argues that its tax cut will reduce inflation by encouraging people to work harder, save more and produce more. But the incentive effect would operate relatively slowly. The immediate effect, as Mr. Kaufman observes, would be a leap upward in spending and inflation.

There's a wide consensus that some sort of tax cut is necessary this year to offset some of the recent increases imposed by inflation as it pushes people up into higher tax rates. But the size of that tax cut is the crucial question. Mr. Reagan's plan would decrease revenues by \$54 billion in fiscal 1982, with further decreases in the following two years. A Democratic alternative, offered by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, suggests a one-time cut of about \$40 billion. But the economy is running unexpectedly strongly and the administration's campaign to control spending has slipped a little behind schedule. Even Rep. Rostenkowski's suggestion of \$40 billion is beginning to look too large.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

France's Lost Voters

The real danger of another seven years of Giscard d'Estaing — making 30 years of right-wing rule — is that France's precarious social stability may be undermined still further. The threat to France's stability is no longer from the left. It is from the right. The disenfranchisement of so much of French society, for so long, cannot be justified for the

lack of a credible alternative government or for fear of its reforms. ... Even a Socialist president in the hammerlock of a conservative assembly could do much to revive the hopes and enthusiasm of France's lost voters. More important, he could start to redress the partiality of the media, the judiciary and the electoral system. Without fairness and equity, democracy can only founder.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1906

LONDON — Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the House of Commons last night during the debate on Mr. Keir Hardie's resolution in favor of women's suffrage. Mr. W. Redmond held that any of God's creatures denied the right of a voice in the government of the country in which they lived were more or less slaves. Men had no right to suppose that they were so infinitely superior to women. His reference to slavery evoked a chorus of "Hear! Hear!" from behind the ladies' grille, where sat a bevy of interested "suffragettes." Mr. Cremer asked: "Are we to hand over the government of this country to women, who are not breadwinners and have not to bear the burdens and responsibilities of life?"

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1931

PARIS — The International Colonial Exposition at Vincennes will open May 6, it was announced yesterday. Besides the French colonies, five nations will have pavilions: the United States, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal and Italy. Five others, Great Britain, Greece, Denmark, Persia and Brazil, will be represented at the international "City of Information." In the French colonial section a faithful representation of native life will be given by each colony. Among the most striking of the buildings are models of the Hova royal palace; the Angkor Vat temple; a Marrakesh palace and the mosque of Djenné in West Africa. The foreign sections include a Belgian Congo palace.

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Factors in U.S. Treat man Burn Victims with Artificial Skin

and only recently has been extended to human skin cells.

The 10 burn patients whose cases Dr. Burke reported in Chicago ranged in age from 3 to 60 and had third-degree burns over 50 percent to 90 percent of their bodies. None needed drugs to suppress their immune systems, and the artificial skin did not lead to inflammation or infection.

Although Dr. Burke said it was too soon to predict how long a body could keep the artificial skin, he said he believed it would last a lifetime.

He said it was also too soon to determine its long-term cosmetic effects, but he said no large scars have developed and that the artificial skin looks more like real skin set time passes. Dr. Burke described the artificial skin as soft and pliable, unlike other substances that have been used to cover burns.

The artificial skin is put on shortly after the patient is admitted to a hospital. About a month later, the doctors peel off the plastic covering and replace it with a layer of epidermal cells — the outer portion of skin — taken from elsewhere on the patient's body.

The new cells "heal like a sunburn, in less than a week," Dr. Burke said. "What we do is make a scaffolding" of artificial skin on which the human cells grow, he said.

The "scaffolding" — the deeper dermal layer — is intended to be permanent. It is this part that is composed of materials from cowhide and shark cartilage.

Patients regain many normal sensations, such as the ability to discriminate hot and cold and to feel pain. Dr. Burke compared the artificial skin to a standard skin graft.

The construction of the materials that were used proved to be as important as their chemical nature, Dr. Burke said. The pores, for instance, had to be about 50 microns apart, "almost exactly what it is" in real skin.

Dr. Burke said that he would like to have had more patients in the series that he reported, but that the skin was not an advance that required statistical analysis. Statistics are not needed, he said, "to know that you have gotten to the other side of the river — you've gotten there. Skin that has physically closed a wound for 46 days is different than anything we have ever had before."



Capt. Robert L. Crippen, left, and John W. Young answer questions on the maiden voyage of the space shuttle Columbia.

Young, Crippen Say Shuttle Was Superb

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service
HOUSTON — John W. Young and Navy Capt. Robert L. Crippen, their animated high spirits scarcely diminished more than a week after their landing, said that the performance of the space shuttle Columbia was "phenomenal" and that its "superb" maiden flight opened the way for routine access to space.

The shuttle's cruise was not perfect, the two astronauts said Thursday during their first news conference since the 54½-hour flight ended April 14. It was uncomfortably cold in the craft some of the time, they said. The toilet quit working near the end of the flight. The crewmen kept getting tangled in unwieldy communications lines. And for all its dramatic grace at the end, the Columbia missed its touchdown spot and landed long.

But Mr. Young, the Columbia commander and the only person to have gone into space five times, said that those occurrences and the rest of a list of about 50 "anomalies" were "nothing to worry about" and could be corrected.

"Like a Dream"
Overall, Mr. Young said, the mission "can truly be called phenomenal, although I think you really have to call it phenomenal." He added that "we're going to do away with the word 'nominal,'" the term the space agency uses when things go according to plan.

Before the flight, Capt. Crippen had said the odds were against the flight's lasting the full 54½ hours. On such a sophisticated craft, he

said, too many critical parts could fail. "None of those things failed," he said Thursday. "Statistically, I didn't think that was possible. It worked like a dream all the way."

Mr. Young's high spirits showed time and again in an understated jocularity that caused laughter in the audience of reporters and Johnson Space Center employees. Capt. Crippen was asked if his pulse rate of 130 at liftoff, against Mr. Young's 90, meant he was more excited. "You betchum I was excited," he said. Mr. Young added, "What you don't understand is, I was excited too. I just can't make it go any faster." Mr. Young, 50, is seven years older than his partner.

Mr. Young said the problem of chill could be solved by putting the interior temperature sensors nearer the crew. They were near electronics gear where, he said, it was "toasty."

And Mr. Young said that cordless microphones were being developed to solve the problem of tangled cords. The astronauts said that engineers and analysts were going to work on the toilet problem and the long landing.

There were enough surprises on the flight to keep its near-perfect performance from becoming old hat, Mr. Young said. For one thing, one of the craft's maneuvering thrusters sounded like a "muffled howitzer" when it was first fired, jarring the craft so that it moved sharply.

For another, he said, the view from the shuttle's windows was more expansive than had been anticipated. The views of the Earth, he said, were spectacular, appearing at times like abstract murals. The astronauts displayed a photograph they took of Tehran, which they said they were going to autograph and send to the former U.S. hostages as a memento of "their ex-hometown."

Mr. Young introduced the crewmen for the second shuttle flight, planned for early fall. They are Col. Joe H. Engle of the Air Force, the commander, and Capt. Richard H. Truly of the Navy, the pilot. Mr. Young presented Col. Engle with a huge mock ignition key made of gold and inscribed "Columbia."

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The motion called on the committee chairman, Ray Thornton, to set up a special panel to consider whether there is a need for the guidelines in their present form or whether a voluntary arrangement would suffice.

U.S. Panel to Review Gene-Splice Rules

By Harold M. Schreck Jr.
New York Times Service
BETHESDA, Md. — A sweeping review of safety guidelines for all recombinant DNA research, or gene-splicing, has been set in motion by the key federal advisory committee in the field.

The committee, composed of prominent scientists and people from other fields, advises the director of the National Institutes of Health on the guidelines, on gene-splicing research in general and on its industrial applications.

The action Thursday by the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee reflected the view of many of its members that the rules needed thorough revision, and it led to speculation that the guidelines would be significantly relaxed. The rules were established in 1976 amid intense national debate on the safety of the research.

Some critics favored prohibiting the research for fear that it might cause unforeseeable hazards to people, animals and the environment. No such hazards have materialized despite the great expansion of such work.

The guidelines are binding on all scientists doing such research with federal support. They are not binding on industry, but most companies abide by them. Several times in recent years the advisory committee has prompted changes in the guidelines that rendered them more flexible for most of the research.

Thursday's action was precipitated by two members, Dr. David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Alan M. Campbell of Stanford University, who proposed to transform the obligatory guidelines into a voluntary code of laboratory practice.

As an alternative, another member, Dr. Jean L. Harris, the Virginia secretary of human resources, proposed a thorough review of the guidelines, including the question of whether they should remain obligatory for federally supported scientists or should become voluntary for everyone. Dr. Harris' motion was approved by an overwhelming majority of the committee.

The motion called on the committee chairman, Ray Thornton, to set up a special panel to consider whether there is a need for the guidelines in their present form or whether a voluntary arrangement would suffice.

Suit to Compel Agnew to Return Alleged Kickbacks Goes to Trial

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — After five years, a citizens' suit against former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, demanding that he repay kickbacks that he allegedly received while governor of Maryland, has reached court.

Suzanne Saul, Reina Chassy and John A. McMillen filed suit in 1976 seeking that Mr. Agnew pay the state treasury \$177,500, the sum he allegedly accepted from consulting engineers who received state highway contracts, plus \$120,610 in interest. The trial began Tuesday.

Mr. Agnew was governor of Maryland in 1967 and 1968 before becoming Richard Nixon's vice president. He resigned the vice presidency in 1973 and pleaded no contest to a federal charge of tax evasion. He was fined \$10,000 and put on three years' unsupervised probation.

"We want to show other public officials that they just can't quit and say they're sorry and get off scot-free," Mrs. Saul said. A 40-page summary of the government case released in 1973 alleged that Mr. Agnew had received illegal payments from contractors while executive of Baltimore County, governor of Maryland and vice president.

Mr. Agnew, who lives in California, is not expected to appear in court. Thomas R. Harrison, who is representing Mr. Agnew, said the former vice president wanted to be left alone and felt that "12 years of harassment is enough."

Sir Thomas Lund Is Dead; Devised Legal Aid System

LONDON — Sir Thomas Lund, 75, a lawyer who devised Britain's state-funded legal aid system that was copied by many countries, died Monday, it was reported Friday.

Recounting how his legal aid system was founded, Sir Thomas once recalled that he was in his bath thinking what he would do if he would make sure that a chap could afford justice. Then I worked out how it could be done."

The system was introduced in 1949. Sir Thomas was secretary-general of the Law Society for 30 years.

Minnie Sims McGhee
DETROIT (AP) — Minnie Sims McGhee, 78, who filed a lawsuit in 1944 that led to the end of legal segregation in housing, died Thursday.

Supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mrs. McGhee and her husband, Orsel, filed a lawsuit after white neighbors challenged their purchase of a home in an all-white Detroit neighborhood.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1948 that restricted covenants in property deeds were illegal. That ruling cleared the way for integrated housing nationally.

Reuben Maury
NEW YORK (UPI) — Reuben Maury, 81, the chief editorial writer for the New York Daily News from 1926 to 1972, died Thursday. Mr. Maury won the 1941 Pulitzer

Jerusalem Blast Hurts 1

JERUSALEM — A bomb exploded in an irrigation pipe in central Jerusalem's Daniel Park Friday, injuring a 50-year-old Arab man who was strolling with his five children, police said.

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Denmark (air)	D.Kr. 748.00	374.00	208.00	Portugal (air)	Esc. 3,600.00	1,800.00	1,000.00
Denmark (sea)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Romania (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	Romania (sea)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Egypt (sea)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
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Germany (air)	D.M. 324.00	162.00	90.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr. 612.00	306.00	170.00
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Greece (air)	Dr. 5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Tanzania (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Greece (sea)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Tanzania (sea)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Hong Kong (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Hong Kong (sea)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	U.A.R. (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00
India (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
India (sea)	£s. 46.00	23.00	12.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Indonesia (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Weekend

Send Kids Abroad to Meet the Natives and Learn the Lingo

by Jean Rafferty

SCHOOL holidays only come in two sizes — too short for the child and too long for most parents. If you're a parent whose idea for family entertainment is alarmingly by day No. 3, you could at many Continental families have been for years: Send your child abroad for a week to experience another way of life and to learn a second language.

Country-to-country exchanges are through friends but, as many of us living have discovered, the system is easier in than in pitiful practice. Midnight from Hamburg to console a tearful 15-ld on her first night away from home, ous inquiries from a French hostess o exactly to the gentleman waiting ou- his Rolfs for Emmeline, parents com- that Terry is being starved in Lyons — are only a few of the things that can m when a child confronts a new culture.

It can be a relief to turn to a reputable, hinged agency specializing in placing chil- dren. Though the permutations are al- most infinite, these agencies offer three basic sending a child to another country: 1. exchange (your child goes to another for several weeks, then theirs comes to 2. As a paying guest in a foreign family, stay in a camp or school, lasting from a to as long as the entire school year.

Rightward swaps are cheaper and, as mother says, "If their child is coming to feel they'll be kinder to mine." The risk whether the two children will hit it off, simpler if there are several children in the family — the visitor may find more in- son with an older or younger child.

set rules govern the paying guest system, may be no children in the home of the family, and if both husband and wife your child may be left to his own devices the day. It is safest to ask for the child's family's daily schedule.

st agencies recommend that children have not yet traveled abroad stay in a their first time out. These visits are of- fered with daily instruction in the lan- of the host country in small groups of foreign children. This may mean less "to- mension" in a foreign language, but with en food and lifestyle to adjust to, a child and a complete cutoff frightening.

od can be another thorny problem. ch cuisine may be world renowned, but o sweetbreads can cause consternation visiting child. Conversely, children eat- rance sometimes have a lot of trouble eat- German or English food.

Another problem is the amount of liberty rizens are allowed. Most agencies ask par- ents to indicate precisely how much freedom wish their child to have. But a "be home- ight" edict may not cover everything. e French mother found when she rang the

English hostess to find how her 15-year-old daughter's stay was going.

"Dominique is just fine. She's taking her pill every day," was the reply. Thinking she must have misunderstood, the French mother asked if her daughter was ill. "No, no, the birth control pill," replied the English mum. "I give her one a day, just as I do for my own daughter. I didn't want any accidents to happen, especially as she's French."

The French mother was on the first plane to London to collect her daughter, but she confessed that she never complained to the organizer. "How could I? After all, they were treating my daughter just as they treated their own."

Agencies do try to cope with the unforeseen — children who misbehave are sent home at their parents' expense, substitute families are on hand in case of mismatches, and organizers are on call 24 hours out of 24 during the rush season.

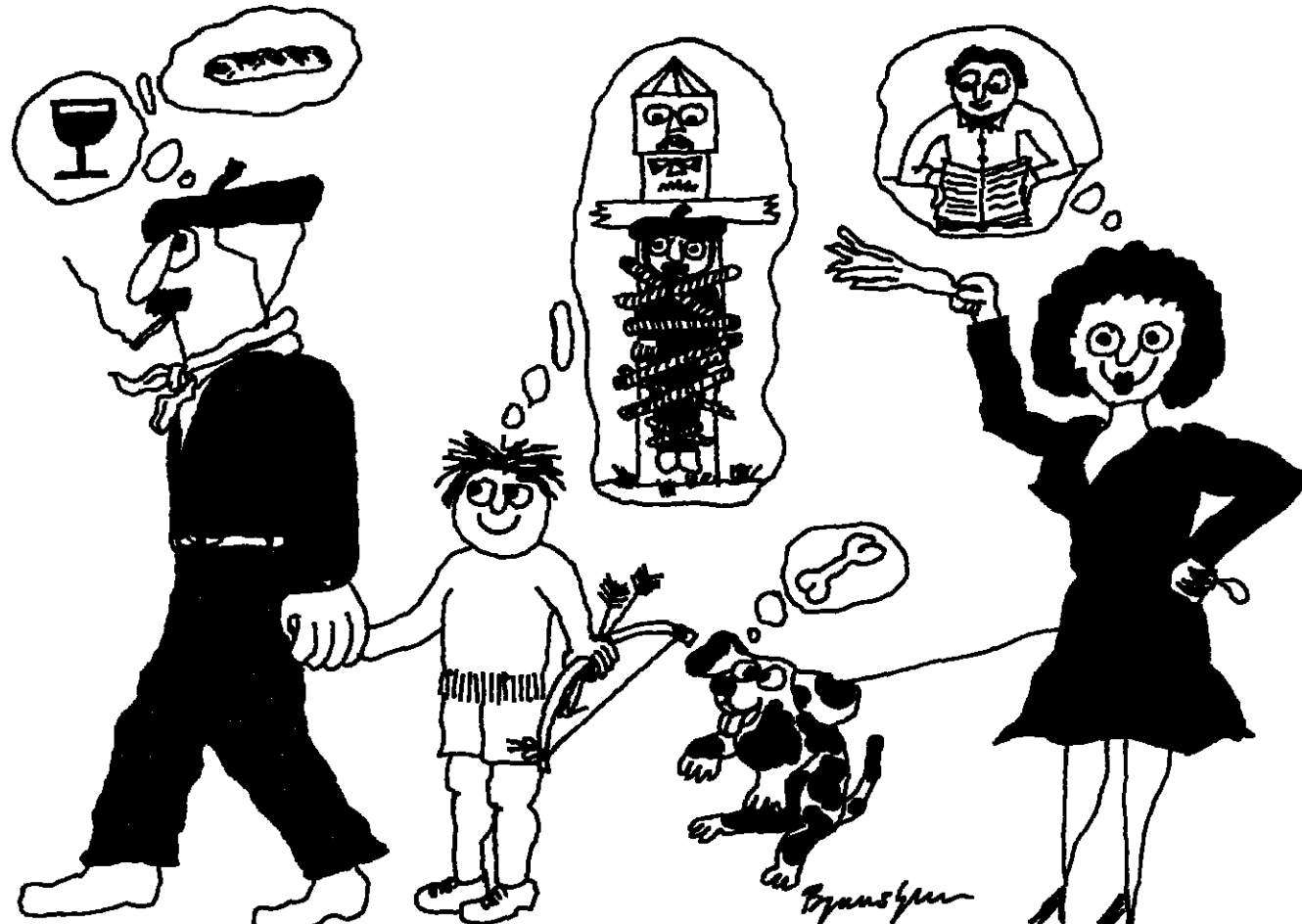
Of course, they cannot anticipate everything. Georges Ruzek, the director of Foreign Study in Living, recalls with a shiver the time a group of French kids on their way home from the United States checked into Kennedy Airport with souvenir "training" hand grenades in their luggage. "They were only questioned by police for two hours, but if they had been carrying them, they could have been shot," Ruzek said with a shudder.

Most agencies offer foreign stays in England, France, Germany, Ireland, Spain and, increasingly, the United States. Cheap transatlantic charter flights and the availability of American families who host free-of-charge can bring the price of an American stay down to the same level as one in England or Ireland.

EuroLangues-Vacances. Studienses, whose programs in England, Ireland and Germany include tennis, riding, sailing and football (and a special children's program for ages 7 to 11), has now opened an office in the United States, whose "fabulous image" and "delicious American hospitality" have increased inquiries 30 percent over the last year. Prices start at about 3,500 francs for three weeks in England or Germany; 5,400 francs for four weeks in the United States.

Nacel, Aubert Ernisse Tours, an agency founded in 1957 by two language professors, has had such success with its U.S. program that this year it expects more than 750 French families to reciprocate by hosting American and Mexican students for a free stay "à l'Américaine." From France, the visits for children 11 through college age start at 2,500 francs for Germany, 2,600 francs for England, 3,600 francs for Ireland and 3,200 to 4,900 francs for the United States and Mexico. A four-week family stay with a Paris visit costs \$790 from Boston, \$850 from Chicago.

Foreign Study in Living offers the over-14s visits to American families with travel, from 6,000 francs. FSL Director Ruzek says, "Americans are more independent, so we offer them more sightseeing and less family stay."



Children can go to France, Germany, Greece, Spain or Russia from about \$2,000 for a month's stay, including travel from the U.S.A.

For the near-fluent, the third way to go, the summer camp, offers the most variety and certain contact with the same age group. American summer camps may be expensive — even Americans think so — but provide a fantastic one or two months of tennis, sailing, horse-back riding and camping (such activities are harder to find in European summer camps).

After 15 years in the business, Didac, based in Marnes-la-Coquette just outside Paris, and in Cambridge, Mass., is a specialist in family stays (from 3,200 francs) and in school exchanges between France and the United States. Didac offers a month in a camp near Boston for 6,000 francs, or one in a "dream camp" in Wyoming for 10,000 francs, travel from Paris included.

FSL has a month in a New York State camp for 7,000 francs or a Texan camp for 8,000 francs. The Club des 4 Venits offers three weeks at a French pony camp for 3,550 francs — or the same time in Maine for 6,800 francs.

For independent advice on American camps free of charge, write Camp Advisory Service, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036, or the Advisory Council on Camps, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

For older teen-agers, summer sessions at universities both in the United States and in Europe are beginning to outstrip family stays as a way to go abroad, though the two can be combined.

Tourist offices, embassies and agencies provide lists of summer sessions available. Summer jobs are less easy to come by, although if your 20-year-old's English is good enough, he

could work in the United States as a camp counselor. Information may be obtained from the Club des 4 Venits.

There is work in Europe, unpaid but with free room and board, on archaeological or historical work sites. Information on sites in 15 European and African countries can be obtained from Etudes et Chantiers, 33 rue Campagne Premiers, Paris 14, tel: 372.15.61.

And for children yearning for the exotic, why not four weeks of Mandarin Chinese in Hong Kong with visits to China from 3,990 francs plus travel. From Experiment in International Living? Its programs cover 39 countries for the over-17-year-olds.

One last thing to remember: Be sure your child wants to go. Most exchange failures are due to lack of motivation on the child's part, as one French mother found out after her son

rang to tell her he had arrived in England but the family's phone was out of order. Days later, when she finally got in touch with the family, it turned out 17-year-old Alexandre had never arrived in England at all. He was in Sweden visiting his girlfriend.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ADDRESSES

ENGLAND: British Tourist Authority, 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF; tel: 01-499-9325. Or British Tourist Offices in your home country: ask for the booklet "Young Visitors to Britain" in English, French or German. Anglo-Austrian Society, 46 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AU; tel: 01-222-0366. Anglo-French Exchanges, 9A High Street, Crowborough, Sussex TN6 2QA. Nacel, Aubert Ernisse Tours, Mrs. Clark, 143 Sussex Way, Jute Posters, Herts, EN4 0BG; tel: 01-468-1894. EuroLangues, 37 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey; tel: 01-940-1087.

FRANCE: AFS Vivre Sans Frontières, 69 rue Rochecouart, Paris 9; tel: 285.04.64. Club des 4 Venits, 1 rue Gozlin, Paris 6; tel: 329.60.20. Didac, BP 1, 92430 Marnes-la-Coquette; tel: 741.09.11. Loscar, 29 rue Sainte-Placide, Paris 6; tel: 548.17.95. EuroLangues Vacances Studienses, 3 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8; tel: 263.59.25. Experiment in International Living, 89 rue de Turbigo, Paris 3; tel: 278.50.03. Foreign Study in Living, 13 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7; tel: 544.62.20. Centre d'Information et de Documentation Jeunesse, 101 quai Branly, Paris 15; tel: 566.40.20. Office Franco-Allemand pour la Jeunesse, 6 rue Casimir Delavigne, Paris 6; tel: 354.34.04. SILC-Séjours Internationaux Linguistiques et Culturels (England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, U.S.A.), 56 avenue Jules Ferry, 16000 Angoulême; tel: (45) 95.83.56. Nacel, Aubert Ernisse Tours, 10 place de la Victoire, 37000 Tours; tel: (47) 05.10.48.

GERMANY: AFS-Interkulturelle Begegnungen, Deutsches Büro, St. Benedicstrasse 22, D-2000 Hamburg 13. Nacel, Aubert Ernisse Tours, M. Jean-Pierre Ribes, Beifamilie Kadow Ernst Reuterstrasse 2, A 6508 Alzei; tel: 67.31.41.677. Bundesministerium für Jugend, Familie und Gesundheit, Kennedy Allee 105-107, 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg; tel: (02221) 83.41.

ITALY: The British Institute of Florence, Palazzo Lanfranceschi, Lungarno Giucardini 9, Florence; tel: 284.031/32. Lorenzo di Medici, Piazza delle Pallottelle 1, Firenze.

SPAIN: Amistad Internacional, San Bernardo 5, Madrid; tel: 242.16.00 or 247.40.74. EuroLangues, Calle Pedralbes 6, Barcelona 21. Centro de Estudios de Espanol, Avenue Juan Sebastian Elcano 110, Malaga.

UNITED STATES: Didac, 3 Channing Place, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; tel: (617) 354-8092. EuroLangues, 14 Fairview Road, Woodbridge, Conn. 06525; tel: (203) 387-6112. Nacel, Aubert Ernisse Tours, Liane Maitson, 130 North Terrace, Fargo, N.D. 58102; tel: (701) 232-8800.

For more names, write to request the "IHT 1981 Camp and School Guide."

Win for a Day: Woody Allen's Double

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Phil Boroff is a nebbish, milk-toast kind of a guy from Nebraska. You can sometimes catch him in bed playing the clarinet for a broad crowd.

Doesn't really look like Woody Allen — he is too neat and pointy — but he does it receding hairline, horn-rimmed glasses, baffled look. He also has a manager, others carefully prune hairstyles in the right direction. Boroff uses no cosmetic aids. "I've

hesitate before they ask for the autograph — "for my sister," Boroff sometimes signs "Robert Redford."

Look-alikes sometimes go out to dinner together. "Then people really think you are the person," says Boroff. "They expect you to be seen with Meryl Streep or Gerald Ford." One wonders what they make of seeing "Woody" dine with Abraham Lincoln or Jesus, both of whom Ron Smith manages.

W.C. Fields' look-alike wears a false nose; others carefully prune hairstyles in the right direction. Boroff uses no cosmetic aids. "I've

He sometimes visits Michael's Pub in New York when Allen plays the clarinet on Monday nights, just to catch a glimpse of his model — from a distance, for he doesn't claim he knows Woody personally: "I don't think anyone knows him — he's a very private person."

Two friends once went up to the other actor and director in the street and said: "You look just like our friend Phil Boroff." Allen was not amused. Like a hunted rabbit, he turned around and left without saying a word.

But even a look-alike can help a star. Boroff claims. His commercial on Japanese television for Kokoyamaoka Jewelry was so popular that a film distributor decided to release "Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About Sex..." an Allen film that had never been shown in Japan.

John Fowles: Naturalist and Novelist

by Jordan Robert

PARIS — "I know natural history and prefer it to literature," said British novelist John Fowles recently, surprising fans at a rare lecture (on "Being a Novelist Today") at the British Cultural Institute here. "I know French animals, birds and plants more thoroughly than I know French architecture, art of the French themselves."

Despite his love of nature, Fowles insists that "Art has no special obligation to be realistic and naturalistic — indeed any obligation at all except to say what the artist wants to say."

With an eye on the natural, Fowles uses detailed character portraits, lengthy meditations and reflections and strange, almost surreal worlds to create a quiet tension in his books, best-sellers now translated in 25 languages.

But surely, if you plan everything out beforehand, you miss the by-roads, the precipitous paths that often turn out to be cul-de-sacs but just as often meander into completely unexpected realms.

"Writing a novel is obsessive. Sometimes you can't bear to bring it to an end. In 'The Collector' I almost felt remorse at having to kill Miranda."

"The shadow of the mother is behind all male writers in the heroine," he adds, admitting that he himself was very close to his mother. "All novelists are, in fact, haunted by some primal experience... What interests me in writers is their natural behavior in a biological sense, in an ethnological sense."

Critics have described Fowles' writing as epistolary, psychological and, later, as "existential meditation." Anti-critic, Fowles idealizes, "I would love to see a study about writers, about the masks they wear, rather than their style, their lives." He pays homage to Existentialism and the Symbolist and acknowledges a deep sense of history and anthropology. But he attacks critics for their "dreadful mania of classing people, which I find a debased form of machismo. They are sacred monsters who build their reputations on knocking and punning writers."

Does he read what the sacred monsters say about him? He pauses ruefully, then nods: "The best of these analyses inhibit the writer. You know what the really clever people think about you, and so you run the risk of parodying yourself."

The reserved intellectual with a cautious sense of humor spends much of his time isolat-

ed at his home in Dorset, England, where he has lived for years. "Evolution has turned man into a sharply isolating creature," he says, "seeing the world not only anthropocentrically, but singly, mirroring the way we like to think of our private selves." He says he is less and less impressed with recent fiction and mostly reads memoirs, history and plays.

But he is enthusiastic about some American writers — Saul Bellow, Joseph Heller, Joan Didion, William Styron — because he feels "that open-heartedness in them which is almost nonexistent in England." In his novels, American characters are often sympathetic.

In the United States, he says, "There is a brilliant contact between the reader and the writer that is pathetically scarce in our society." Yet the anthropologist in him wants to take in the entire human condition: "All of our societies, I think, are bad. They are stuffed full of lies."

What of commercial success?

"Being a best-seller is an extremely poor indication of real value; it is a bad prognosis, not a state I'd wish on anyone really, especially in the Anglo-American publishing world." But, he says, he would go on writing novels even if they weren't published.

He recalls saying so one day to Truman Capote. "He looked at me so incredulously," Fowles recalls, letting out a pejorative snort, "I quite nearly felt foolish." Capote's reply: "I wouldn't even consider writing one for less than half a million dollars."

"Novelists are not to be trusted with a lot of money," he quips. "They become very stupid people. And they put on their masks."



Woody Allen look-alike Boroff: "I'm very comfortable with myself."

flourishing business with celebrity look-alikes.

one can hire Boroff (for his 800 col- lars at Ron Smith Productions) to add a of class to a fund-raiser or annual meet- ing the world's a big place, and there's only one Burt Reynolds," says Smith, who has of- fered Australia, Paris and Munich. "We can am the next best thing."

flash of a Raquel Welch smile or a Bronson moustache adds the spice of recognizability to any television com- mercial. "And it's 100 times cheaper than hire- celebrity himself," reasons Smith with aking logic.

If specializes in Allen-style seduction. One commercial features him with a blonde. "It's just getting friendly with a blonde. It comes up between us," he recalls. "I the quiche." A disclaimer is provided, e, to make sure the public isn't duped, tal life, there's some confusion. People

And on top of that, Boroff now has his very own audience. An Italian camera crew was filming him in Los Angeles when a husband of Japanese schoolchildren trundled by. They didn't recognize Woody; they recognized Phil. "Kokoyamaoka!" they cried. "I never thought I would ever meet you," sighed one lovestruck 14-year-old.

The painful question is whether the poor little look-alike can take the pace — like Kurosawa's unfortunate robber Kagemusha, who did have the social graces to impersonate the aristocracy. Boroff was recently interviewed for a television program about doubles. He figured as the "well-adjusted" look-alike — with a duplicate Marilyn Monroe who takes to uncontrolled eating when men pester her. People often ask him if he feels schizophrenic.

"I'm very comfortable with myself," says Boroff with disconcerting composure (there's a gap where these neuroses should be). He goes on to describe the play he is directing in Los Angeles: "P.S. Your Cat Is Dead."

With his Ph.D. in theater, no one could say Boroff didn't have the right background. But what about the nurse who looks like Nancy Reagan and the construction worker who plays Henry Kissinger in his spare time? Can she be relied on to wear her furs right, or he to keep the conversation rolling on the freedom struggle in Namibia?

A few weeks ago, Boroff was flown into Paris to dine with a few marketable names in French cinema — Claude Chabrol, Philippe de Broca, Nathalie Baye — for a much-publicized April Fools' dinner. The flashes kept popping all around him, and Boroff had to leave his salmon and roast beef every two minutes to

"The world's a big place, and there's only one Burt Reynolds," says Smith. "We can give them the next best thing."

help the chef, Pierre Troisgros, stir sauces in the kitchen — for the benefit of French television.

Even under the heavy barrage of magnesu- m, Boroff wasn't blasé. The stardust dazzled him. "Do you think I could ask them for their autographs?" he wondered, hovering behind Chabrol's chair.

"The world's a big place, and there's only one Burt Reynolds," says Smith. "We can give them the next best thing."

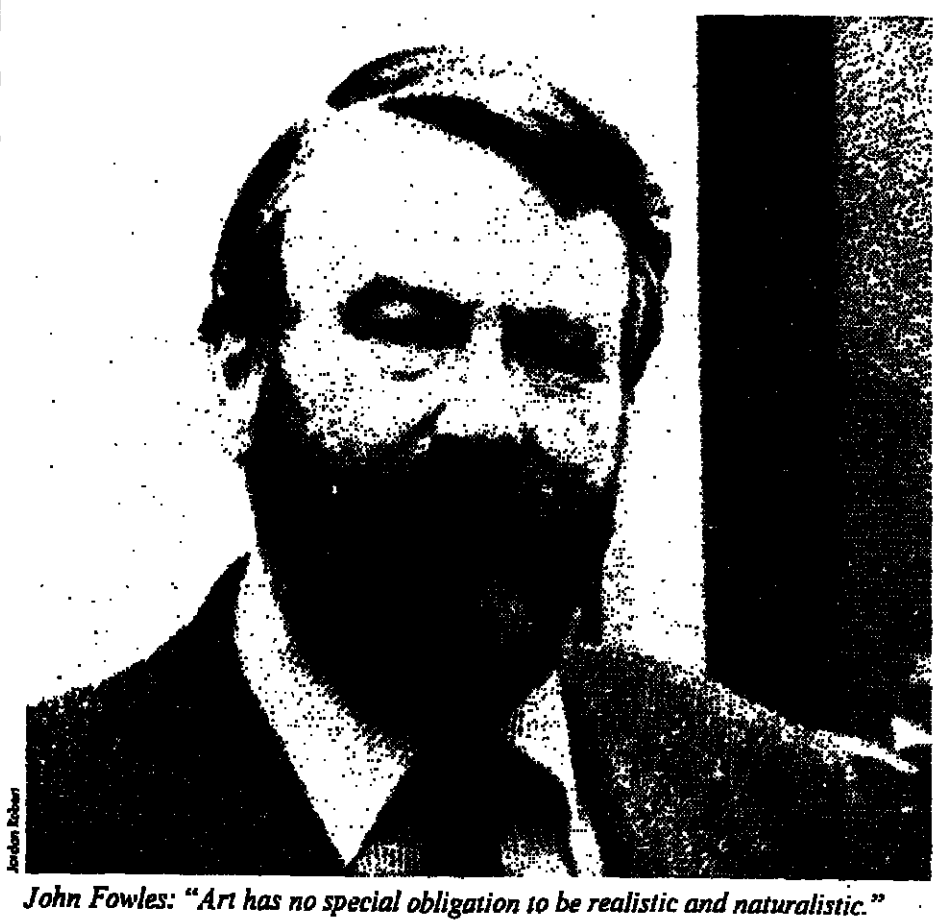
Does he feel the novel is in danger?

"Is the novel dead?" he echoes, amused.

"No, I don't see the novel in any danger; of that I have no pessimism." He cites Henry James, who like certain of his own contemporaries — Iris Murdoch, Graham Greene, Lawrence Durrell, William Golding and Doris Lessing — often employed a multiple narrative technique. He ruminates on the duality of self-revelation and craftsmanship.

"Novels are like wine. I write the first draft very fast and then put it away for six months or a year. Being able to forget is important in the novel. This business of researching can be overdone. Automatic selectivity is one of the most desirable qualities in a good writer."

"I like to think of writing as a fog, where anything may develop as you proceed tenderly



John Fowles: "Art has no special obligation to be realistic and naturalistic."

Food

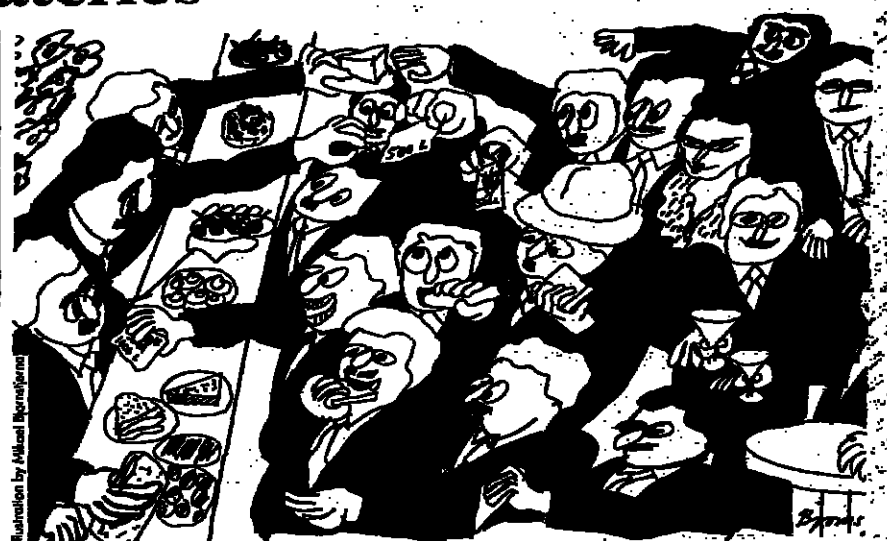
Eating Fast — and Extremely Well — at Milan's Vertical Eateries

by Elspeth Durie

MILAN — It was what might be called deliciously appropriate when a whole series of Red Brigade hideouts and plans of action were betrayed to the police some time ago by the revolutionaries' vivandiera — a young lady, Ave Maria by name, caterer by profession, who supplied viands for the brigands.

en and Macdonald's do not thrive here because Italians insist on a primo and a secondo, a tablecloth and vino, a civilized ambience. This is nonsense, says Lino Stoppani, one of the four brothers who run the city's quintessential vertical eatery, Peck's Rosticceria.

If you are more adventurous, or hungrier, march up to the front, where a fire is blazing and slowly revolving rows of spitted chickens drip golden fat into the flames. Great hot trays of risotto, polenta, tortellini and lasagna await you.



An average two-course meal will come to about 5,000 lire (\$5.00), and of course many combinations or single plates are less. The real snacks, like mozzarella in carrozza are all under 1,000 lire.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Akademietheater (tel: 5324/2658) — April 26 and 30: "Maria Kaeppel mit den Engeln" (Kobout).

ENGLAND

BRISTOL, Bristol Hippodrome (tel: 0272/29,944), April 28-May 5: "Amadeus" (Shaffer).

FRANCE

PARIS, Bibliotheque Nationale — "Henri Matisse," lithographs.

GERMANY

MUNICH, Circus-Krone-Bau 29 at 8 p.m.: Ray Charles.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale di Firenze (tel: 216.253), Opera April 28 and 30: Riccardo Muti conductor, "Iphigene en Tauride."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kabuki-Za (tel: 541.31.31), To April 26: "Genroku Chushingura," play.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.8345), Grote Zaal — April 25-26: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor.

Pretty expensive. Sensible dress with crazy embroidery trim. 1,090 F. Boutique Roger & Gallet.

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BRISTOL, Bristol Hippodrome (tel: 0272/29,944), April 28-May 5: "Amadeus" (Shaffer). BRISTOL, Bristol Hippodrome (tel: 0272/29,944), April 28-May 5: "Amadeus" (Shaffer).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST. Queen Elizabeth Hall — April 28: Barry Tuckwell 50th Anniversary Concert.

FRANCE. LOURDES — To April 26: Easter Festival (tel: 62/94.15.84). PARIS, Bibliotheque Nationale — "Henri Matisse," lithographs.

September 1981. (28) Monday Week 40 (29) Tuesday. Oil and money conference. London.

weekend. HOTELS. WASHINGTON, D.C. A Renaissance of Graciousness. THE MADISON.

Sharp and Flats. JAZZ, POP AND ROCK. BERLIN, L.C.C. Saal 1 — May 1 at 8 p.m.: Ray Charles.

The second annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," will take place September 28 and 29 in London.

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the art market

Political Tragedy and Ancient Art



London — There is a close connection between political tragedies and the art market. Political upheavals and foreign occupation result in mass looting, breaking up statues and their fragments, thousands of works of art are scattered in Tibet, whose gilt bronzes, silver thrones and ritual objects, including the Western market for the first time. The sale held at Christie's on April 22 with an accompanying catalogue on "Himalayan and Southeast Asian and Islamic Works of Art," has provided evidence that the flow goes on with the Tibetan objects are scores of art, art from another Buddhist state, that has close ties to Tibetan culture, is a free state but, like all Asian countries, the price of poverty by its failure to

by Souren Melikian

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Bodhisattva holding a lotus flower.

coming from the valley of Swat in Pakistan's Afghan border.

Some remarkable excavation work has been carried out at several sites by Italian archaeologists, among them, Domenico Facenna and Maurizio Taddei, but nothing like those two bronzes has turned up so far. That does not dismiss the possibility of a Swat valley provenance, but one would like to know more about the reasons for such labeling before accepting it. If the ultimate source is illicit diggers, it is hardly reliable. They like to cover their tracks and deliberately create confusion.

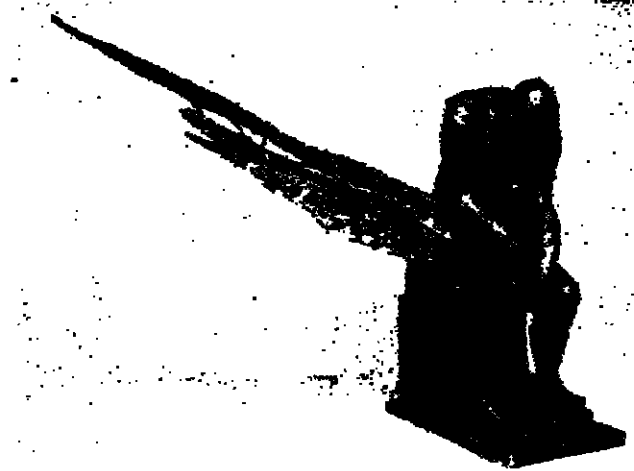
The objects have obviously had a rough time. The first one appears to have been over-cleaned, then blackened with some product, giving it a nasty greasy surface. Something funny happened to the mouth of the second one and a hole has been plugged in its back. Both are highly interesting, particularly the second one, but they have been hopelessly messed up and the loss of their archaeological background is irreparable. The high prices paid for each one, £5,575 and £7,805 respectively, suggest that they were being bought on behalf of some high-powered U.S. collector or institution — the bidder being Adrian Maynard, a director of Spink's of London.

An inevitable sequel to uncertainty is the lack of any real sense of perspective. The best is no more expensive than average quality. Concluding the sale of Buddhist art from various Eastern cultures was a series of carvings of the second to third century A.D. from Afghanistan and western Pakistan.

Many were the remains of destroyed stupas — symbolic mausoleums erected to enshrine holy relics. The carved schist friezes, sawed off from walls, were handed in high relief. The most remarkable piece was a bodhisattva seated on a throne supported by two lions. The ecstatic smile on the upturned face turned three-quarters made it one of the most marvelous pieces in its style that has appeared in the last decade, despite usual damage to the nose and one missing forearm. At £6,132 this was probably the day's best buy.

The contrast between the small sums involved and the extent of the havoc is extraordinary. So far, no one has taken extra steps to stop the daily destruction — unless international chitchat be considered a step.

Michael Ayrton and the Myth of Daedalus



Ayrton's "Daedalus Wingmaker," 1960.

BRUTON, England — In England, any artist who has a mastery of more than one discipline is viewed with the gravest suspicion, and his work belittled as that of an amateur and a dilettante. In Europe, where the Renaissance tradition of the *uomo universale* is still revered, the opposite is the case.

It was Michael Ayrton's misfortune to have been born an Englishman at a time of artistic insularity; a misfortune compounded by the possession of an incisive intelligence and a biting wit that he was at no pains to disguise or modify in his writings and radio and television appearances.

A reassessment of his importance is prompted by a retrospective of his work in the visual arts, now showing in Bruton, Somerset, that ranges over 35 years of his paintings, drawings, sculptures and theater designs.

Michel Ayrton (1921-1975) was the son of a minor but influential man of letters and an MP and sometime chairwoman of the Labour Party. He was an adolescent, if not an infant, prodigy. At 16, he went to Vienna, where his daily round for several months was to copy the Old Masters in the Albertina; in 1938, on another study travel tour, he set up a Paris studio with John Minton. Returning to England at the outbreak of war, Ayrton was introduced by the novelist Hugh Walpole to John Gielgud, then planning a Shakespeare season in London. Gielgud commissioned the 19-year-old to design costumes and sets for "Macbeth." Six of the designs, completed in 1942, are the earliest work in the exhibition.

the story of Daedalus, the artist-scientist who created a maze to contain the Minotaur, and whose son Icarus flew too near the sun.

The myth obsessed him for the rest of his artistic life. Between 1958 and 1962 he made 300 drawings, 15 bronzes, a sequence of bone and wax reliefs and more than a dozen paintings on the theme, and wrote a novel called "The Testament of Daedalus." He subsequently made related series — a Minotaur sequence, a Scintilla sequence and an Oracle sequence, including the prophetic figure who later metamorphosed in his work into the Goddess Demeter and her daughter Persephone.

From 1964 to 1966 Ayrton as a draftsman-sculptor concentrated on the theme of the maze-maker. Daedalus had become "any man who, during his life, builds in and around himself a maze of contradictions and experiences." He also developed the theme in a complex book entitled "The Maze Maker" in 1967.

The maze-making aspect of Daedalus achieved its apogee in 1969 with the building (at Arkville in the Catskill Mountains) of a maze with 1,630 feet of passageways 8 feet high, enclosing two large bronzes — one of Daedalus and Icarus, the other of the Minotaur.

As though this were not sufficient activity for one middle-aged

He became simultaneously a painter, a sculptor, a draftsman, a book illustrator — chiefly of Elizabethan and Jacobean classics — and art critic of the weekly Spectator. In 1946 he first visited Italy, where he began a concentrated study of Renaissance art. His drawing and painting became more sculptural in feeling. Then he began to make sculpture.

He has left a moving account of the final impulse: "I hung about on the brink of making sculpture for several uncomfortable years. My painting became a substitute for sculpture, which did it no good. 'At about this time... I was in a London gallery, during a Manzu show, and only one other person was there. She was totally blind, and felt her way from bronze to bronze, reading the work with her fingertips. The sight of her fingers on the bronze, the sensation of her touch, as much as anything pushed me into starting to work in the round...'

Two visits, to Sicily in 1956 and Crete in 1958, wrapped Ayrton in

Matisse as Engraver

PARIS — As painter, sculptor, printmaker and designer, Henri Matisse has had thorough exposure as an engraver he is less well known. Engraving demands great concentration. The line is put in laboratory and a testing

The 169 engravings and illustrations, a recent gift to the library from Mrs. Jean Matisse, the widow of the painter's eldest son, cover the artist's entire career. The earliest date from 1900, only four years after his first exhibition at the Salon des Beaux Arts. The last, 39 aquatints dated up to 1952, are contemporary to Matisse's paper cutouts and his work for the Venice Chapel two years before his death.

Aside from their importance to Matisse's development, these are remarkably beautiful pieces in themselves. Twelve of the last aquatints — 10 portraits and two schools of fish — hang in a small antechamber at the entrance.

They are drawn in thick black lines on dazzling white paper. The sharply individual expression of each portrait is drawn with a few even strokes. In the small room, the effect is of a chapel with stained-glass windows that let in a brilliant light.

A series of rare lithographs of the Fauve period is followed by the driest portraits and etchings of an experimental period ending



"Les boucles brunes," 1924.

in 1977. Again, the painter has reduced the subjects to a few essential lines. Mrs. Matisse and the wives of Derain and Juan Gris are portrayed in the style of Persian miniatures, with the serenity that characterizes so many of Matisse's portraits.

After the austere works of the experimental period are 25 lithographs from the mid-1920s labeled "La Femme et l'Arabesque." Most are nudes, embellished with anklets and bracelets and lying alongside bowls of fish, in rooms warmly decorated with flowers and arabesques.

There is a remarkable "Nu Reverse," seen from above and from behind the head. The black and white arabesques against the delicate gray shading of the figure seem to possess positive colors that one provides unconsciously.

Among the book illustrations and page designs are several drawings and lithographs for James Joyce's "Ulysses," and a complete set of sketches for the illustration of Ronsard's book of love poems, "Florilege d'Amour." The earthy and lyrical 15th-century poet was one of Matisse's favorites. He used some flowers and two curved lines to flank one of the verses:

"The sky is not perfect because it is big but because it is round, for perfection consists in the roundness of things."

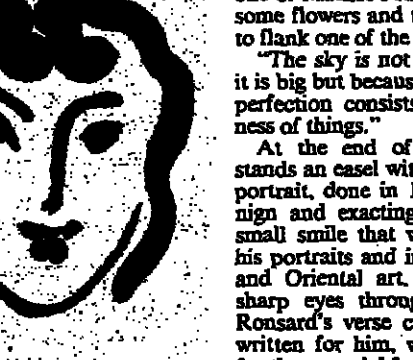
At the end of the exhibition stands an easel with Matisse's self-portrait, done in 1945. It is a benign and exacting face, with the small smile that we have seen in his portraits and in ancient Greek and Oriental art. He looks with sharp eyes through a pince-nez. Ronsard's verse could have been written for him, with his passion for the essential form of things.

"Henri Matisse" is in the Mansart Gallery, Bibliothéque Nationale, 58 rue Richelieu, open every day, including Sunday, noon to 6 p.m. — Esther Garcia

Reasonable.



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"Paticha souriante," 1947.

Rather pricey.



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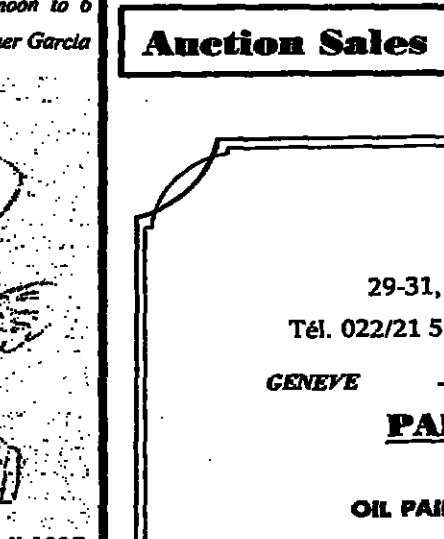
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Matisse's "Danseuse," 1927.

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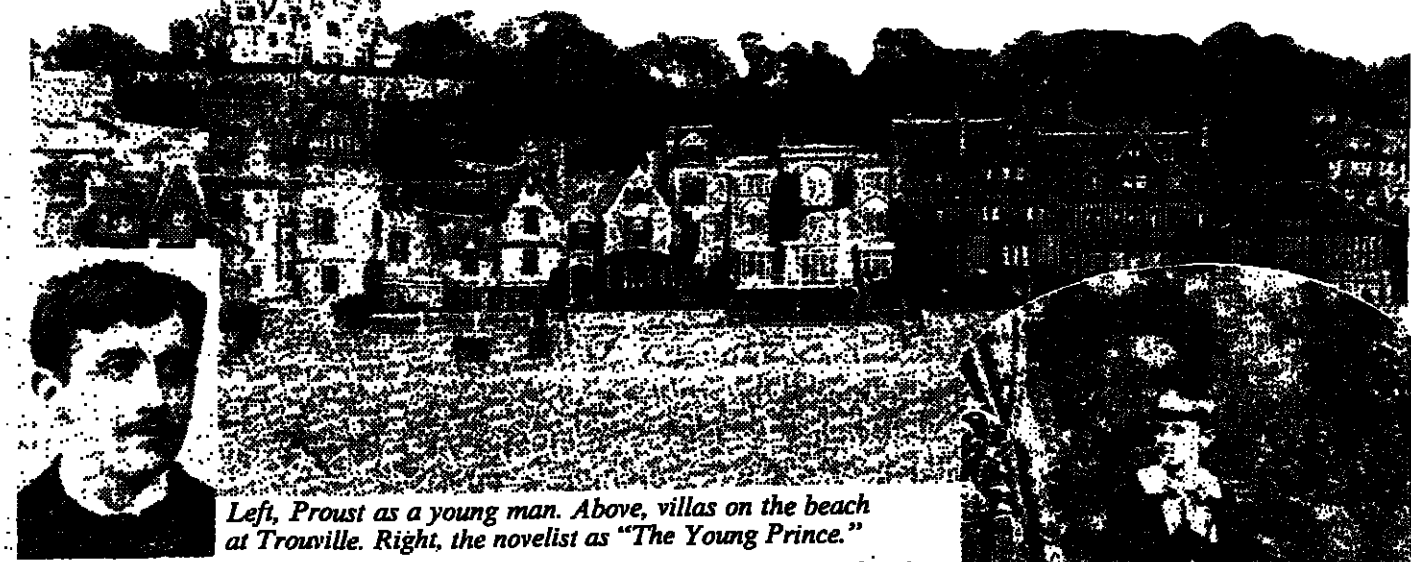
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Retracing Proust's Steps in Normandy



Left, Proust as a young man. Above, villas on the beach at Trouville. Right, the novelist as "The Young Prince."

On May 16, when the hawthorn is in bloom, the Societe des Amis de Marcel Proust meets for its annual "Journées des Aubepines" at 2:30 p.m. in Illiers-Combray, the village near Chartres where Proust grew up. What follows is an itinerary for a personal pilgrimage that retraces the novelist's footsteps.

by Elizabeth Richardson

PARIS — Time, Proust tells us, ultimately lays all to waste. Works of art alone escape destruction. Thus the author of "Remembrance of Things Past" assured himself immortality when he wrote his massive work, for it is in this respect as well as because he chose to write a semi-fictional autobiography that the man and the novel are inseparable.

Inevitably then, when making a Proustian pilgrimage through Normandy to Illiers-Combray and finally on to Paris, we discover not only the milestones of a private life but also the monuments of a public creation.

Normandy, apart from Ile-de-France, is the province Proust knew best. He was familiar with its coast from Dieppe to Mont-Saint-Michel and with the region inland.

However, Cabourg (Balbec in the novel) was usually the focal point of the author's vacations because Proust's stay-at-home nature dictated he return repeatedly to the same familiar place, the Grand Hotel. Although he complained bitterly about noise and drafts, the writer was unable to do without its theatrical atmosphere. As he remarked to his composer friend Reynaldo Hahn, "The hotel looks like the decor for the third act of a farce."

As well, we only have to remember the trips the narrator and his grandmother take with Madame de Villeparisis to realize that beautiful landscapes were one of Proust's purest joys. The pleasure of encountering sites equal to his dreams and imagination is evident in his numerous and enthusiastic descriptions.

Among the most unforgettable is that of the flowering apple trees in Normandy in May. "As far as the eye could see, they were in full bloom, of an unparalleled luxury, their feet in the mud and dressed for a ball, not taking any precautions to leave unsullied the most marvelous pink satin ever seen..."

Indeed, bad health ended the young Proust's vacations in Ile-de-France. But until he was 13, every Easter the family arrived in Illiers, a village that so closely resembles its fictional counterpart, Combray, that it is now named Illiers-Combray. Proust stayed with his Aunt and Uncle Amiot at 4 rue du Saint-Esprit.

Today, this home is preserved by the Societe des Amis de Marcel Proust and open to Proustians who wish to see where the neoclassical (Aunt Leonie (taken after Proust's aunt Elisabeth Amiot), spent her last years. When Mr. Larchere, a former vice-president of the society, was still alive, he made sure there was always the legendary bottle of Vichy water (with an old label), tiled leaves and one of those small madeleines that are still sold in the village.

Of course, the child Marcel's room is what readers of Proust most wish to see, for we know that its furnishings served as primary material for Proust's imagination. The portrait of Prince Eugene dominates. How easy, then, to understand the boy's disappointment when he discovered his picture was not unique. Its double was hanging in a railroad dining car, serving as a cookie advertisement!

The kitchen in this pocket-sized home evokes memories of Françoise reading sumptuous meals at any cost. The kitchen maid was forced by the jealous Françoise to endlessly prepare asparagus despite her allergy to the vegetable. Chickens were pitilessly beheaded as Françoise cried, "La sale bete!" However, the garden with its plaster Venus and bell that signaled Swann's arrival is a disappointment compared to its literary transcription.

Proust's Uncle Amiot had two other gardens, though — one on rue des Lavoirs and another which he named the Pre-Catelan after the garden in the Bois de Boulogne. The pink



and white hawthorn bushes grow in the second. These are the famous aubepines that the small Marcel visually devoured each time he took a walk Mesleigne Way.

For him, the pink flowers were twice as beautiful as the white. After all, in the local bakery cookies with pink icing were twice as expensive as those with white, and pink iced strawberries with fromage a la creme. But also the hawthorn blossoms of May had a sacred quality because they were always placed on the altar of the village church, Eglise Saint Jacques. Sadly, Proust developed asthma; the perfume of the beloved aubepines became fatal and the child no longer returned to Illiers.

Proust spent much of his time in Paris, and it is the Paris of the Belle Epoque, of carriages and corsets, that we associate with him. But for those who knew the novelist, he was linked in particular with the luxury hotel still on the place Vendome. He was "Le Proust du Ritz."

The writer spent his first evening there in 1907 when he gave a dinner for Calmette of Le Figaro, who had published his article praising Madame de Noailles' collection of poems, "Les Eblouissements." The dinner, in a private room, went splendidly and afterwards the guests were to be entertained by Gabriel Faure. Unfortunately, an indisposition that foreshadowed the composer's eventual deafness prevented him from performing. Not until 1917, 10 years later, did Proust return to the Ritz. When he did, however, he developed the habit of dining there several times a week.

Proust tipped the hotel employees generously. Consequently, he often found himself without money at the end of the evening and so he would ask the doorman to lend him 50 francs. When the doorman quickly offered it to him, Proust simply told him to keep the money as his tip and then reimbursed the debt the following evening.

The author especially cultivated good relations with the maitre d'hotel, Olivier Dabecast. Full of helpful information, he was frequently seen in private conversation with the author, not only at the Ritz but also while the two strolled together in the Bois. Unquestionably, Dabecast's literary reincarnation is Aime, the maitre d'hotel at Balbec's Grand Hotel.

It is appropriate that our search for Marcel Proust end at the place Vendome, because if in his later years Proust worked in his celebrated cork-lined room, he spent many hours at the Ritz. As he said, he was settled in his ways there and no one bothered him. It was his second home. The Ritz replaced the comfort and security of Illiers-Combray and, at the same time, was a substitute for the palaces of Cabourg that Proust would never see again.

For information on other activities, write the Societe des Amis de Marcel Proust, 4 rue du Dr. Proust, 28120 Illiers-Combray, France.

Chartres Cathedral, not far from Illiers-Combray. Inset, Proust on his deathbed.



A Talk With Proust's 'Dear Celeste'

by Jason Weiss

MONTFORT L'AMAURY, France — "My dear Celeste," she recalls his saying in her book, "Monsieur Proust" (New York: McGraw-Hill; Paris: Robert Laffont) "you know everything about me. You don't know how many people will come to see you after I am dead. And, of course, you won't answer them, I know you."

Which, for 50 years was true. Then, in 1973, Celeste Albaret published her memoirs about her times with the author of "Remembrance of Things Past," because of the lies and half-truths she had seen proliferate since he died in 1922 at the age of 51.

Celeste was Proust's housekeeper during the last and most difficult period in the composition of his masterpiece, which consumed him totally. An invalid with severe asthma, he lived by night then, resting by day; he always worked in bed. His education made him a recluse and his "dear Celeste" became, in effect, his lifeline to the outer world.

"I led the life that he led," she says, her memory scanning the century. "I was always working."

At 90, Celeste lives quietly in a modern home just west of Paris, near Maurice Ravel's house, where she was a caretaker a decade ago. More Proustians than Ravelians came to see her — and Proust has never left her. No mementos claim the visitor's attention, yet something is there. "Those 10 years were an entire life for me," says Celeste carefully, at which her daughter, Odile Geyraud, smiles.

As a reader, I am constantly aware that the great writer could almost be as much a fiction as his work. That is why I have come, simply to hear Celeste, to listen to her testimony in person, like all the others before me. Two days earlier, the American ambassador to France had come, to present her with a Franco-American bicentennial medal of friendship.

Celeste remembers, and the memories return in waves. She is old but not too fragile; she wants to help me with my coat. And she still enjoys welcoming visitors from around the world. "When they speak to me of Proust, I'm content. Because I relive that time. She is the most direct descendant of his own heart's poetry."

"When I met Proust," she recalls, "I had come from the provinces (the Lozere) and had never left my parents. My husband lived in Paris. He was a chauffeur, and had already known Proust. For me, Proust was always a grand seigneur. I learned a lot from him."

"The first time he asked me to stay at his home (she was 22), the war had broken out, and he said, 'Madame, I am going to ask you, now that I have no one, and I must always have someone, to make my coffee. He only drank cafe au lait; he didn't eat. So I said, 'Yes, monsieur.' And he said, 'Because if you would condescend to make my coffee, I will do all the rest. I know that you don't know how to do anything.'"

"It was true," she says. "Then, 'And you don't know how to speak in the third person.' So I said, 'No, monsieur. I didn't know what it meant. In the country we knew everyone. 'And I shall never ask you to,' he said."

When Proust did occasionally go out in those years, it was always to gather details and renew impressions for his work. "He was like a seeker; he gathered it all in his enormous memory. He was occupied only with his work, he labored only for his work, he had only that."

And when he returned, they would often talk for hours together. "When he saw on his watch that it was late, he would say, 'Mon Dieu, Celeste, you know I have lost time. You are very nice, but we have been talking for three hours.' But I think that in everything he did, he had his purpose."

Another book could have been made out of Celeste's recollections of those conversations, Odile points out, but the work would be too much of a strain now. "He always said, 'You should write your diary,' adds Celeste. "When I die, it will tell like the baker sells his *petits pains* in the morning. I said, 'You're teasing me, monsieur.' He said, 'No, I've never spoken so much as with you.' But I never did."

"I played a rare role in relation to Proust," she says. "He spoke in a way that you couldn't refuse. He was always very distant and very close. He had a lot of charm."

"Proust was a whole universe. He went deep inside his thoughts. And he was always giving me advice, he saw everything. I found all one could have there. He filled me with joy, everything pleased me."



Proust's housekeeper Celeste

Realizing that Celeste's experience was so completely that of a living man, she read his work. "I didn't like to read it. I read one or two of the books. I read it now, it seems as though I'm with him. I have the same sensation recognize in passages certain people quoted, though he never told me that. When Proust died, Celeste lost all of her things. 'After that,' her daughter Odile says, 'I think she became attached to her memory and permit her to grieve. She loved me as if I were Proust; to put in me everything she'd learn him. That's very difficult for a child. I think that for my mother it was a extraordinary thing to meet up with Proust as a child she didn't like to go out, found in Proust what she sought but knew. And he, in essence, found just what he needed. For my mother, it must have been the crystallization of her life.'"

Wajda's Heroic Sequel to 'Man of Marble'

by Ronald Holloway

WARSAW — Flowers bedeck the high fence before the Lenin Shipyard. Portraits of the Pope and the Black Madonna hang from the bars beneath both Polish and Vatican flags. An altar is visible beyond the fence.

It's a warm August day, and a crowd of men, women and children are gathered before the Gdansk gate to wave at workers on the other side. Only those with special ID-cards can pass through the gate, at which two young workers of the KSSG (Gdansk Strike Committee Security) are posted today to control the traffic into the shipyard.

Not Gdansk, but Warsaw. Andrzej Wajda, Poland's masterful film director, is shooting a scene from "Man of Iron" at the Documentary Studio on Chelmska Street. The studio is much too small for his purposes, but time is of the essence — "Giles Jacob has promised us a slot at Cannes, and we want to wrap up shooting by the end of April!" he explains.

The atmosphere of late summer is only possible in a studio, and this was the only one available. It is day No. 42 of shooting, a few hours before a scheduled four-hour warning strike. A BBC team is also on the set, for Wajda arrived from Gdansk only a few days ago and wants to return at the earliest opportunity. They film a director rehearsing a mass scene before the gate, and the confrontation between a worried mother and a Polish journalist.

The scene takes place near a Solidarity "21 Points" sign, and in the background the KSSG guards at the gate remove a bottle of vodka from a visitor's bag and pour it on the ground. The rehearsal over, the television team is asked to join the crowd as extras. They play two repeaters with a BBC camera passing through the gate under an official symbol that forbids cameras in the shipyard.

In the pause, Wajda explains how "Man of Iron" is the sequel to his earlier "Man of Marble," made in 1976 and released worldwide at Cannes in 1978. Both films were written by the novelist-filmmaker Aleksander Scibor-Rybski.



Wajda finishing "Man of Iron" in Warsaw three weeks ago.

The first covered the period from the early 1950s under Stalin to the Gdansk gate in 1976. Its ending clearly indicated that the former shockworker Birkut, "Man of Marble" of the Stalinist era, died in the 1970 shipyard riots.

In the second film, which covers the period 1970-1980, Birkut's son, a new "Man of Iron" and member of a strike committee, has taken his father's place at the shipyard in Gdansk.

It is an account of what the Son of Man of Marble has been up to since the heady days of the 1968 student reform and the 1970 riots in which his father was killed. He has married the young reporter who exploited his father's fate for her diploma-film and remorselessly interviewed him in the closing scene of "Man of Marble."

Because he belongs to the strike committee,

the authorities have tried to discredit the eyes of the public with a smear newspaper. A journalist has been sent to Warsaw to find him and report on his lies. The newsman stumbles instead television footage of the riots that he shelved and forgotten about. These divide a sort of catalyst for the narrative together with the events every viewer from television newscasts.

The film does not include the evening on the streets of Warsaw and I out Poland as "Man of Iron" is better out than in. Wajda says, "We've made no effort, Wajda says, 'to go beyond the strike agreement of Gdansk last August. Our film ends with shipyard gate is opened, and the workers back to their jobs. What's happening material for another film."

When "Man of Iron" is finished, it more than five hours long. The film is cut down to just over two hours, of "Man of Marble." The rest of the film will later be re-edited into a television without much difficulty, one imagine the screenplay is divided into three stories by separate women.

The rushes from "Man of Iron" are impressive. Wajda has been red moments of high drama. This is not documentary. The events at Gdansk ply used to tell the story of a man's when called upon to act.

It has often been said that Wajda will make "Man of Marble" some 15 years. The fact that he was allowed to strikers at the Lenin Shipyard late last indicates how Poles regard this art-box-office masterpiece. "Man of Iron" being a national epic.

Some may confuse "Man of Iron" with Wajda's hero of Gdansk. But the Wajda, in the range of a universal metaphor. Nevertheless, Wajda does the film. He makes one appearance as at the wedding of Birkut's son to the Agnieszka; and at the close, he re-enters scene in which he signed the historic document at Gdansk.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

BHP Says Alumax to Leave Australian Project

MELBOURNE — Alumax will withdraw from the proposed 550-million-Australian-dollar (\$627-million) aluminum smelter project at Lochinvar, New South Wales, Broken Hill Proprietary said in a statement.

Krupp Stahl Plans to Eliminate 5,000 Jobs

BOCHUM, West Germany — Krupp Stahl, the steelmaking unit of the Krupp group of steel and heavy industrial companies, said Friday it plans to eliminate about 5,000 jobs by 1982 as a part of its restructuring operations amid the ongoing steel crisis.

Elf-Aquitaine Says 5-to-1 Stock Split Possible

PARIS — Societe Elf-Aquitaine, the state-controlled oil group, said Friday it will seek shareholder approval to reduce the nominal value of its shares to 10 francs from the current 50 francs.

Canada Allows New Terms for Massey Issue

TORONTO — Massey-Ferguson said it received approval from the governments of Canada and Ontario of amended terms for a government-guaranteed issue totaling 200 million Canadian dollars of preferred stock.

The shares, to be sold with a par value of 25 Canadian dollars, will carry a dividend of one-half of the Canadian prime lending rate plus 1.375 percentage points, which would provide a yield of about 10.5 percent, the company said.

Flick Unit Wins Greek Order for 106 Tanks

BONN — Krauss-Maffei, part of the Friedrich Flick group, was awarded a contract by Greece to produce 106 Leopard-1 tanks for 300 million Deutsche marks (\$138.3 million), a Krauss-Maffei spokesman said.

FCC Lets Comsat Build 2 Earth Stations

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has reversed itself by authorizing the Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat) to begin building two satellite earth stations for the Defense Department.

The agency, which previously had rejected the project, said Comsat could begin construction at sites in Hickam, Hawaii, and Fingwayan, Guam, but only at risk to its stockholders, pending proceedings to determine if the usage rates being offered by the Pentagon are adequate to recover Comsat's construction costs and any shortfalls in projected traffic.

U.S. Steel, Italian Firms Sign \$1-Billion Pact

ROME — U.S. Steel signed contracts worth nearly \$1 billion with two Italian companies to purchase seamless steel pipe and a rolling mill, the consortium IRI has announced.

The agreement, U.S. Steel will purchase about 120,000 tons of seamless pipe a year for the next five years from Dalmine, and a rolling mill from Incofer.

Castle Sales Rise 18% in First Quarter 1981

URICH — Nestle group sales in the first quarter of 1981 rose more than 18 percent over the 5.6 billion Swiss francs (\$2.8 billion) of the ne period last year, Managing Director Arthur Fuerrer said Friday.

J.S. Agency Adopts Open-Ended Mortgage Formula

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board approved Thursday permitting federally chartered savings and loan associations to write mortgages with interest rates that can increase without limit.

The bank board's action — which its new chairman, Richard Pratt, said "will provide tremendous support" for the thrift industry — exceeded industry expectations and was angrily criticized by consumer representatives.

Bankers and savings executives say variable rate mortgages are necessary for home financing because of volatile economic conditions. But the fixed rate mortgage has been a popular American institution since the Depression.

Consumer groups object that Thursday's regulations, which take effect April 30, lack both limitations on how much a borrower's monthly payments may increase and adequate disclosure requirements.

Ellen Broadman, an attorney with the Consumers Union of the United States, called the new regulations "an abomination" that "could wreck total havoc in the housing market." She said that

home ownership "will turn into a game of Russian roulette."

The industry and its critics agree that variable rate mortgages represent a profound economic shift, requiring borrowers and home owners, rather than institutional lenders, to assume the risk of predicting interest rate fluctuations.

The new regulations allow lenders to offer an instrument called an "adjustable mortgage loan" whose interest payments would rise or fall according to an index to be mutually chosen by borrower and lender, such as the interest rate for Treasury bills.

A rise in the index could be passed on to the borrower in increased monthly payments, without limit, or by increasing the term of the loan, up to 40 years.

Mr. Pratt, a Reagan appointee, said the new regulations were necessary for a "viable housing finance sector." He said they represented a "forward-thinking approach" to the thrift industry.

At a news conference, he placed Thursday's action in the larger context of financial deregulation, saying that the marketplace rather than the government is the proper place for mortgage rates to be decided.

Japan Says It Is Close to Car-Export Plan

TOKYO — Rokusuke Tanaka, minister for international trade and industry, said Friday that Japan is close to completion of a "concrete plan" for settling the car trade dispute with the United States.

If U.S. trade negotiator William Brock fails to come here to discuss the problem, Deputy Minister Naohiro Amaya will be sent to Washington next week, Mr. Tanaka told reporters after a Cabinet meeting and talks with Japanese auto executives.

Mr. Tanaka said he planned a meeting Saturday with the president of the seven major Japanese auto firms — Toyota, Nissan, Toyo Kogyo, Mitsubishi, Isuzu, Honda and Fuji Heavy Industries.

Legislation is pending in the U.S. Congress to cut Japanese auto imports over the next three years from the record 1.82 million units in 1980 to 1.6 million to aid the recovery of U.S. producers who have complained about Japanese success at a time when they are hard pressed to compete for the small car market.

Japanese Bank to Buy Marks in 4-Year Deal

TOKYO — Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank said it has contracted to buy about 40 million Deutsche marks in a long-range forward covering deal of four years, three months, from a Japanese construction firm, Hazama-Gumi.

Bank officials, who refused to disclose the agreed exchange rate, said the bank has sold the same amount to an undisclosed foreign bank for hedging purposes.

Analysts Foresee Battle Royal for Personal-Computer Market

By Charles J. Elia AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Tandy's Radio Shack unit, Apple Computer and Commodore International dominate the nascent personal-computer market, but a battle royal for market share looms.

Some time this summer, analysts expect IBM to introduce a powerful unit that may sell for as low as \$3,000. Digital Equipment is working on its own version, which some analysts believe could also come as early as this summer, aimed at professional and business markets.

"They aren't alone in wanting to enter the under-\$5,000 computer market," says Benjamin Rosen, head of Rosen Research Inc. "We expect almost every major office equipment manufacturer and marketer to introduce a personal computer line over the next year."

"This list of new entries is likely to include companies currently selling copiers, calculators, computers or other office equipment — Monroe, Savin, Victor, Data General, Xerox, Pitney Bowes, Wang, Lanier and all the others. The computers will either be made captive or on an original-equipment-maker basis with a U.S. or Japanese supplier."

International Resources Development, a Norwalk, Conn., consulting and research firm, believes Japan-

nese manufacturers will enter the U.S. home computer market in force next year with units able to use existing software programs. IRD expects the Japanese to capture 40 to 50 percent of the small business market by 1983.

"Major Japanese manufacturers who will compete most actively here include Nippon Electric, which already has the capacity to make 75,000 units a year, Sharp, and Hitachi," says IRD's David Foulger in a study on the outlook for the microcomputer software and hardware markets. "Casio and Toshiba also are about to introduce personal computers. All these are aimed at small businesses."

Definitions of small computers are rather fluid, with some overlap between microcomputers, including those used by businesses, and personal computers. Generally, analysts define personal computers as those used on a "one-person, one-computer" basis and selling for less than \$5,000.

IBM Entries Awaited

Mr. Rosen expects the market for such units to expand 50 percent a year for the foreseeable future. He places the current market at about \$1.2 billion a year, with Tandy, Apple and Commodore accounting for about two-thirds at present. "This is basically an unpenetrated market," he says.

IRD estimates that only 5 percent of the potential market has been reached in the small business and professional-technical sector, only about 2 percent of the market in a segment covering departments within corporations, and only about 1 percent of the potential home computer market.

"It adds up to about 600,000 installed units," says Kenneth Bosworth, president of IRD. He is expecting two entries from IBM, the first this summer aimed at the small business and corporate market sectors and another late this year or early in 1982 aimed at the household market.

"Competition is coming from existing companies, which are getting their acts together, as well as from the Japanese and new companies," he says. "Texas Instruments' initial entry was a disaster, but we think it will come in with better products and try new distribution channels. Atari is bringing along new products. General Telephone has improved its product line and Mattel may try newer units."

"All the microcomputer makers are concerned that low-end computers will eat into their existing lines. Digital Equipment, Data General, Hewlett-Packard and Prime Computer can be expected to take a shot at one or another segment of this market."

Rosen Research expects highly competitive jockey-

ing for position. While the heady growth of the market promises something for everyone, Mr. Rosen sees periods of shakeout as part of the picture.

"There are about 50 entrants right now," he says, "and many are small, 'garage' operations. We've seen some failures among the undercapitalized firms. This is rapidly going to develop from a hardware business to the point where software, marketing and financial resources are most important."

IRD expects software development to set the pace for the equipment business. It estimates that by 1985, software sales will exceed those of hardware.

Real Bottom Line

"The real bottom line may be that the personal computer market will become so competitive that there will be little profit for anyone in hardware, while software grows strongly," says Mr. Bosworth. "Software is where the money will be."

IBM declined comment.

A spokesman for Data General said, "We're definitely working on smaller models, as downward extension of our product lines, but I can't tell you anything about timing."

Swiss Bank to Focus On Price Stability

By Charles J. Elia AP-Dow Jones

GENEVA — Officials of the Swiss National Bank, the nation's central bank, announced Friday that because the fight against inflation now has their top priority, the bank's monetary policy would give precedence to price stability over attempts to influence the economy.

Speaking at an annual stockholders meeting in Zurich, bank President Fritz Leutwiler traced Switzerland's present inflationary pressures to the expansion of the monetary mass that followed measures taken in 1978 to counter the slowdown affecting the country.

Precedence was given then to relief for the export and tourist industries, mainstays of the Swiss economy, by seeking to weaken the high-flying Swiss franc.

But now national bank policy must take account of an "under-valued franc and of an economy that is running at full speed," Mr. Leutwiler said.

Nevertheless, he assured stockholders that in meeting the inflation threat the bank would not resort to a "monetary shock treatment" that ignored the impact world recessionary trends could have on the Swiss economy.

After experiencing double-digit inflation briefly in 1974, Switzerland has been less affected by the price spiral than most industrial countries, as Mr. Leutwiler notes.

However, the consumer price index has been climbing again to top a relatively high year-on-year 6 percent rate. Economists at the



Fritz Leutwiler ... no 'shock treatment.'

Late Rally Pushes N.Y. Prices Up

By Charles J. Elia AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — A late rally led by oil and blue chips pushed stock prices higher in heavy trading Friday as the Dow Jones industrial average hit an eight-year high for the third time in a month, closing at its best level since Jan. 19, 1973.

Analysts said the rally grew out of bargain hunting among recently depressed oils. The group has been reporting weak first-quarter profits because of slack demand, and further margin pressure is expected from falling crude prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 10.08 points to 1,020.35, as advances led declines three to two. Turnover eased to 60 million shares from 64.2 million Thursday, but the tape was a minute late at the bell.

Some interest-rate-sensitive stocks were also prominent gainers. Analysts said that many investors believe rates will not go much higher. This view was supported by comments from Manufacturers Hanover Chairman John McGillicuddy, who forecast that the prime rate would drop to 15 percent by late spring from the present 17 1/2 percent.

Despite that, interest rates rose in the credit market after Federal Reserve moves that investors believe will send rates higher in the near term. Analysts said investors were also worried about money supply figures.

After the close, the Fed announced that the country's broadly defined money supply, M-1B, fell \$100 million in the week, while New York business loans, excluding bankers' acceptances, fell \$28 million.

The market has also been helped recently by signs that inflation is abating. Both the consumer price index for March and the first-quarter GNP deflator showed moderating price increases.

West German Labor Talks Fail

By Charles J. Elia AP-Dow Jones

FRANKFURT — IG Metall, West Germany's largest industrial union and the pacesetter in German wage negotiations, broke off contract talks in four regions Friday after a meeting of its national board for Monday to decide on the scheduling of strike votes.

The announcement of the board meeting came shortly after IG Metall regional and national leaders rejected a compromise agreement worked out overnight for 330,000 metalworkers in the state of Hesse in southwestern Germany.

The Hesse talks were seen as the last chance to avert moves toward a nationwide strike by about 3.8-million metalworkers, which would shut down key sectors of the auto, machine, electrical and metals industries.

IG Metall's national leaders apparently waited for the outcome of the talks in Hesse before acting on requests from three regions, including heavily industrial North Rhine-Westphalia, to declare that talks in those regions had failed.

Under the compromise rejected in Hesse, management was prepared to offer a 4.7-percent annual wage increase, with special boosts for lower wage groups, and set the contract period at 13 months instead of 12. That formula would have allowed the union to claim it had attained a raise of at least 5 percent in the new contract period.

A union statement said the employers' final offer was unacceptable because it did not keep pace with West German inflation. IG Metall originally demanded an 8-percent increase, while the employers initially offered 2.5 percent, but the union later said it would accept 5 percent to compensate for inflation this year.

Under West German law, employers and workers have to observe industrial peace for four weeks after the previous wage agreement expires. That obligation ran out Feb. 28 and the union has since staged several token warning strikes.

The metalworkers traditionally set the trend for wage rises in other industrial sectors, and the government, battered by recession and rising unemployment, has applied heavy pressure on the union to accept a moderate settlement.

The metalworkers' pay agreements influence settlements involving about 3.7 million workers in the automobile, electrical and engineering industries.

U.S. to Review Amex Merger Deal

By Charles J. Elia AP-Dow Jones

WASHINGTON — Either the Justice Department or the Federal Trade Commission will review American Express Co.'s plan to acquire Shearson Loeb Rhoades, the second-largest brokerage firm on Wall Street, to determine whether it might violate antitrust laws, a Justice Department spokesman said Thursday. Officials of the two agencies are consulting to decide which should handle the review.

W.C. Bennett, president of the Independent Bankers Association of America, said that the merger could have serious anticompetitive effects. In a letter sent to Attorney General William French Smith, he urged the Justice Department to seek a preliminary injunction against the merger pending an investigation.

American Express and Shearson announced on Tuesday an agreement in principle to go forward with the deal, under which American Express would acquire Shearson for about \$915 million in stock. The resulting company, according to Wall Street analysts, would be one of the giants in a new industry of financial institutions that offer a wide range of banking, brokerage and other financial services.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 24, excluding bank service charges

Table with columns for currency (A, B, D.M., F.F., L.L., Sfrs., S.F., S.P., D.L.), rate, and bank name.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selection of over-the-counter securities dealers' quotations for selected securities as of 4:30 p.m. Friday.

Table with columns for security name, price, and change.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

Canada

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

Consolidated

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

United States

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

France

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Japan

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Latin America

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Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

Africa

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

Middle East

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Oceania

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Other

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

Global

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

World

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

International

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

Foreign

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

Overseas

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for various quarters.

Abroad

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United States

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\$40,000

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• Performance and end of contract bonuses
• Free furnished accommodation
• Generous leave arrangements
• Education assistance
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• Excellent recreation facilities.

The salary given above may be negotiable for outstanding candidates.

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Head of Management Accounting

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

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• Performance and end of contract bonuses
• Free furnished accommodation
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• Education assistance
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Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists active NYSE stocks like Citicorp, Amstar, etc.

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists Dow Jones Industrial, Transportation, and Composite averages.

NYSE Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists NYSE Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists odd-lot trading activity for various NYSE stocks.

American Most Actives

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists most active American stocks.

West German Firm Bombed in Athens

ATHENS - A bomb exploded outside the showroom of the West German Siemens electrical company Friday, smashing windows but causing no injuries, police said, adding that two unexploded fire-bombs were found outside of a West German-owned store next door.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including 12-month stock prices and 12-month stock prices with dividends.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 23, 1981

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for various companies like Alcan, Inco, etc.

Canadian Index

April 24, 1981

Table of Canadian index values for various categories like All-Share, Industrial, etc.

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EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EXECUTIVE. Italian, 44, extensive working experience with U.S. manufacturing company who has successfully conducted business in both East/West European areas as well as in the Middle and Far East.

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 24

Table of Mexican stock market closing prices for various companies and sectors, including high, low, and volume data.

Advertisement for W.V.H. Greenway Ernst & Whinney, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium, featuring text in multiple languages and contact information.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures market data for April 24, 1981, including contracts for wheat, corn, and soybeans.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like oil, sugar, and cotton, with columns for open, high, low, and settle prices.

New York Futures

Table of New York futures market data for April 24, 1981, including contracts for gold, silver, and platinum.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities and metals, including gold, silver, and platinum.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data, including exchange rates for various currencies like the British pound, Canadian dollar, and Japanese yen.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency interest rates for various banks and currencies.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of floating rate notes with columns for bank, coupon rate, and bid/ask prices.

Dividends

Table of dividend information for various companies, including the amount and date of payment.

European Stock Markets

Table of European stock market data for various cities including London, Amsterdam, Paris, and Brussels.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for various goods like sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for various goods like wheat, flour, and oil.

Frankfurt

Table of Frankfurt commodity prices for various goods like oil and sugar.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities and metals, including gold, silver, and platinum.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity indexes for various categories like food, textiles, and metals.

Stock-Split

Table of stock-split information for various companies.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Friday's new highs and lows for various stocks and commodities.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange data for various commodities and metals.

White Sox Batter Orioles, 8-5 (on 26 Hits) and 5-3

The game had been tied at 2 when, in the third, Singleton hit his third base-empty homer of the day. After Baines' go-ahead single, Chicago added an insurance run in the sixth on Jim Essian's double.

Reds 5, Astros 4

In the National League, in Houston, Cincinnati blew a 4-0 lead but still managed to snap a four-game losing streak by defeating Astros, 5-4, as Dan Driessen led the offense.

Baseball Roundup

singled in Ken Griffey from second with two out in the 10th. The Reds were seemingly in command in the eighth, with Tom Seaver working on a two-hitter — but Terry Pugh singled in one run and Cesar Cedeno grounded reliever Tom Hume with a three-run homer.



Giants' Billy North was into second with a steal as ball bounded away from Braves' shortstop Rafael Ramirez. Atlanta won, 7-3.

Spectators as Spectacle

NEW YORK — There must be hoodlums who attend the theater or opera or ballet as well as baseball, football and hockey games, but they never throw things at the actors, and only certifiable crackpots try to smash the Mona Lisa or take a hammer to Michelangelo's Pieta.

Generally speaking, it is only at sports events that violence is done. Customers who wouldn't dream of jeering at Barbra Streisand or Luciano Pavarotti seem to feel that a ticket to the grandstand or the bleachers is a license to commit mayhem on the entertainers.

Dennis Martinez, a member of the fine Baltimore Oriole pitching staff, has stitches above his right eye today because a sportsman behind the visitors' dugout in Chicago's Comiskey Park crowned him with a bottle Wednesday night.

Less rowdy fans pointed out a man they said threw the glassware, and he was arrested before Martinez reached a hospital. It wasn't the first such incident of the new baseball season. The form sheet suggests that it won't be the last.

Patrons booed the bristles off Angel Cordero in the walking ring and during the post-parade before last Saturday's Wood Memorial — the way Eddie Ararco's public used to give it to him when he was top banana in the jockey colony. There is a story to the effect that the abuse ultimately got under Ararco's skin and that Tony Bert, then covering racing for The Daily Mirror, tried to smooth his features.

Tony reminded him that as a public performer he had to learn to take his lumps along with the cheers. Tony observed that losing a bet seldom appealed to a horseplayer's better self, that the public tended to be fickle and that the gibes didn't necessarily mean anything. "After all," Tony said, "up at Yankee Stadium they boo Joe DiMaggio, too."

Eddie was agghast. "They do?" he said. "And he's always trying!"

Emotions can run high among sports fans. Decisions of umpires, referees and boxing judges sometimes infuriate partisans, rousing them to behavior seldom witnessed in a cathedral.

Fights in the Felt Forum were suspended for a while because of Madison Square Garden's inability to control angry crowds. Even in jolly old England, inhabitants of that scepter'd isle took target practice on Marvin Hagler's shaven skull when he dismantled Alan Minter for the middleweight championship last year.

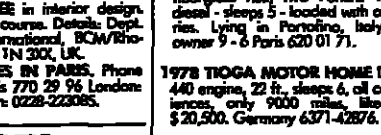
It has been demonstrated at Shea Stadium, among other venues, that decanting beer into pa-

In the first game in St. Louis, Witt was chasing a long drive, center field when a flying bottle bounced off his knob, knocking him senseless. Blood was pouring from a two-inch cut on his forehead. Charlie O'Leary, a coach, smeared the gore all over his face so that he looked like the victim of a train wreck as he was carried off.

John Johnson offered a \$100 reward for anyone who could identify the culprit. The reward was paid \$100 — to a fan who said the bottle had been lying on the field and that Witt had stepped on its neck, causing it to fly up and strike him.

If that explanation satisfied Johnson, it did not placate Frank (Buck) O'Neill, a newspaperman traveling with the team.

"When you throw a pop bottle at 'Whitey' Witt," O'Neill said, "it's thunder in his account of the affair. You are throwing a pop bottle at the foundation stone of the national pastime!"



Dennis Martinez Crowned in Comiskey.

Millie Burke: The Wrestler Was a Lady

By Alan Greenberg

ENCINO, Calif. — One guy who was supposed to wrestle her was so scared the promoter had to send the sheriff to go get him. When the lawman finally dragged him to the arena behind his counter — he was a short-order cook — the guy confessed he couldn't wrestle Mildred Burke because he had no trunk.

So Burke, the crowd cheering her on, took hers off — she was wearing a leotard — and gave them to him. Then she pinned him.

In 1935, at age 19, she started wrestling in earnest on the carnival circuit, offering \$25 to any man of reasonably similar weight who could pin her within 10 minutes. None did.

Her physique was such that the Los Angeles Police Department displayed her poster in its offices to shame its men into staying in shape.

She was in Ripley's Believe It or Not for doing 100 body bridges on the editor's desk. Opponents believed it — because after 21 years and more than 6,000 matches, Millie Burke retained in 1955 as the undefeated women's world wrestling champion.

Before you start thinking she must have looked like some sort of Soviet stout putter who feared nothing except a chromicous test, know that Burke in her prime was a beauty and the heartthrobs of thousands. She was married three times. Her fans included Al Jolson and Cesar Romero.

In her prime, she was 5-2, 138 pounds. Now, she weighs 180, but it's mostly muscle. She says she still gets marriage proposals in the mail. She's an outgoing woman with a gentle manner who apologized to a recent visitor for not wearing eye makeup; she's allergic to it.

"It Was Terrific"

On the concrete wall behind her desk is a poster of her as a young woman, blonde, dressed in a champion's singlet and a low-cut blue wrestling outfit. She says she was offered a movie contract in those days, but turned it down. "They wanted to make fun of wrestling," Burke said. "To me, it was terrific. I didn't want to put it down."

Finally, years later, she did take a movie job. Burke, 65, has just finished a stint as technical adviser for MGM's "All the Marbles," a movie about women wrestlers. Burke has been instructing the actresses for six months

Major League Standings

Team	National League			American League		
	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	13	8	.613	13	7	.654
Philadelphia	11	9	.550	11	10	.524
Montreal	10	9	.524	9	12	.429
Atlanta	9	11	.452	7	14	.333
Los Angeles	8	12	.400	8	14	.364
San Diego	7	13	.348	6	15	.286
San Francisco	6	14	.300	5	16	.238
Chicago	5	15	.250	4	17	.190
Pittsburgh	4	16	.200	3	18	.143

Friday Line Scores

Game	Score
St. Louis vs. Philadelphia	10-5
Montreal vs. Atlanta	9-1
Los Angeles vs. San Diego	8-1
San Francisco vs. Chicago	6-1
Pittsburgh vs. Cincinnati	4-0
Baltimore vs. New York Yankees	8-1
Seattle vs. California	7-1
Milwaukee vs. Cleveland	6-2
Washington vs. Detroit	5-3
Minnesota vs. Texas	4-1
Boston vs. Oakland	3-0

is Race Car Stared Illegal

The controversial Grand Prix has been illegal by the highest international auto racing court of appeal, the National Automobile Federation overruled a ruling of the United States District Court.

The court declared the car legal and allowed the race to go on. It had been previously ruled that the car was illegal because it was not designed to be used on a public highway.

The appeal court ruled that the car was designed for use on a public highway and that the racing was a legitimate sport.

Dunaway 64 Tops New Orleans Golf

NEW ORLEANS — Skip Dunaway, a longshot who got into the tournament as the third alternate, shot a 3-under-par 64 and took a 2-stroke lead Thursday after the first round of the New Orleans Open Golf Tournament. DeWitt Weaver was in second place with a 66.

Dunaway was in a playoff Monday for the last spot in the 156-man tournament field and made it only when Jack Newton withdrew.

Tied at 67 were rookie Mark O'Meara and Pat Lindzey. At 68 were Dave Eichelberger, Bruce Lietzke, Lou Hinkle, Gil Morgan, J.C. Sneed, Bobby Cole, Bobby Wadkins, Mike Donatelli, Charlie Gibson, Lou Graham, Fuzzy Zoeller, Ed Flori and Scott Hoch. Tom Watson had a 69.

Proud Appeal Beats 85-1 Shot To Win Derby Prep Blue Grass

By Andrew Beyer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — If ever a racehorse had conditions in his favor, Proud Appeal had them for Thursday's Blue Grass Stakes.

Morning rain had made the Keeneland track sloppy, and Proud Appeal loves a wet surface. The conditions prompted the scratch of his chief rival, Tap Shoes. The racing strip proved to be highly speed-favoring, and Proud Appeal was the principal speed horse in the field.

Under these circumstances, he figured to overwhelm his weak opposition. But he didn't. He had to work to score a three-length victory over an 85-to-1 shot, Law Me, who recently had finished 11th in the Louisiana Derby. While the triumph did not tarnish Proud Appeal's credentials, neither did it solidify his status as the favorite for next Saturday's Kentucky Derby.

Proud Appeal had won seven of his eight career starts before Thursday, many of them with brilliantly fast performances. But the Blue Grass was a significant test for him because it was his first chance to run farther than a mile.

Honest Pace

The colt broke with his customary alertness, and only one of his rivals, Golden Derby, attempted to challenge for the lead. They raced through a half mile in 47.2 seconds and three quarters in 1:11.3 — an honest but not destructive pace.

When they turned into the stretch, Golden Derby was first-

Rider Piggott Injured In Accident at Epsom

EPSOM, England — Lester Piggott, nine-time British jockey champion, is hospitalized in London following an accident at Epsom racecourse Thursday that left him with a partly torn ear and with back and chest injuries, officials said.

Piggott's mount, Winner Boy, dived under the starting stalls at the beginning of a race, smashing Piggott against the framework and knocking him to the ground. A hospital spokesman said Friday that Piggott's condition was excellent following plastic surgery for a lost ear lobe.

Virginia Women Set Mark

PHILADELPHIA — The University of Virginia set a U.S. women's record in the distance relay team Thursday to highlight the Penn Relays opening day. Linda Nicholson (1,200 meters), Lisa Garret (400 meters), Vivian Scroggs (800 meters) and Jill Harworth (1,600 meters) finished in 11:08.7, breaking the 11:16.0 standard they set here last year.

U.S. Hockey Team Wins

GOTEBORG, Sweden — Bob Miller scored two goals as the United States defeated the Netherlands, 7-3, Thursday in a B pool match at the World Ice Hockey Championships. It was the fourth victory in five games for the U.S. team. In another relegation game, West Germany rallied to tie the Finland, 4-4.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Getting Into College — Any Old College

WASHINGTON — "I made it. I made it," Elsinore cried as he rushed into my office. "What did you do?" "I got into Wesleyan."



Buchwald

"At your age? I didn't know you were going back to school." "Not me, dummy, my kid. We just got accepted."

turnout didn't bother me. But when Dartmouth said the best it could do was to put my son on the waiting list, I really blew my top.

"Dartmouth doesn't care who it puts on its waiting list," I said. "I hope you told the school where to go."

"I certainly did. I wrote a letter and said if that's the way the school felt about us, it could take its winter carnival and stuff it."

"I'll bet it didn't expect anyone to react that way."

"My wife and I don't want to be associated with any school that plays games with its applicants."

"I admire you both for that. How did your kid feel about it?"

"He seemed happy he had even made the waiting list. He has problems with self-respect."

"So after all this, why did you decide on Wesleyan?"

"Well, we checked it out with all our friends and they didn't see anything wrong with our kid going there. It wasn't as if we were sending him off to NYU or the University of Maryland. Wesleyan sounds like a good school."

"I like a kid who thinks for himself," I said. "How does your wife feel about it?"

"She's relieved also, though she did say we hadn't heard from the University of Pennsylvania yet, and maybe we should wait before sending Wesleyan the registration fee."

"I didn't know you two were considering Penn," I told him. "We have to consider Penn, just in case we want to go to business school for our master's degree."

"I can see your thinking," I said. "Unless you're a parent, you can't appreciate the agony you go through when your kid applies to college. When Harvard turned us down, my wife stayed in bed for two days. The doctor explained that it wasn't her fault, and she shouldn't take it personally. But she felt she had let us all down."

"It's hard for mothers to have their children rejected," I sympathized. "Funny enough, the Harvard Stone Age Discoveries"

PEKING — Hundreds of stone tools and weapons and bits of pottery dating back about 4,000 years have been gathered from Stone Age sites discovered near Chungking in southwest China, the Chinese news agency reported.

3000-year-old stone tools and weapons were found in a cave near Chungking, China. The tools include spears, arrows, and a knife. The site is believed to be a Stone Age settlement.

French Isn't Français in Quebec

By Stanley Meisler



Los Angeles Times Service

ONTARIO — For years, those who spoke French in Quebec have ridiculed the kind of French used by the ordinary people of Quebec. The language of the farms and the streets has been dismissed as "Joual" — the Quebec French word for horse.

"It is the most derogatory term you can think of," said Leandre Bergeron over a beer in a Montreal hotel. "The language of the horses."

The 47-year-old Bergeron, a former professor of French literature, has just struck a blow in defense of Joual by publishing his "Dictionary of the Quebec Language," setting down 15,000 words and expressions that are used by French speakers in Quebec but not by French speakers in France.

Each of his books comes wrapped in a blue band that warns "Forbidden to those under 18, to professors of French, to linguists, and to announcers of Radio Canada."

He has not been disappointed. "It's caused quite a stir," he said. "A polemic is going on. There are defenders of French French who say this dictionary should not have been written."

Under pressure, Bergeron said, a university and a junior college recently canceled his scheduled talks just before he showed up to give them. He insisted that Quebec educators still have the attitude that their students must stop using Quebec French. "It's still in the schools that we have to speak a different language."

On top of this, there have been objections to the vulgarity of many of the words listed in the dictionary. "I've received letters saying that this is the work of the devil," Bergeron said, smiling with pleasure at the description.

Yet the dictionary has already sold 10,000 copies, a best-seller by the standards of this Canadian province of 6.3 million people. In an era of intense French Canadian nationalism, the book has become a source of pride.

"There are people who are spending weekends with it and having parties with it," Bergeron said. "It's a political book. It represents the right of a people to their own language."

It is natural that Quebecers use many words and expressions that are different from those of France, just as Americans use many words and expressions different from those of England. Most French-speaking Quebecers are descended from settlers who came from France in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Their experience in the New World has been far different from the French of Europe, and the language reflects this difference. Moreover, many of the settlers left France before the French Academy was formed in Paris and began its job of codifying the language. The French language evolved in Quebec without such restrictions.

To an outsider perusing Bergeron's dictionary, the most surprising feature is the number of swear words that derive from religion. One of the most vulgar words in Joual is the expletive "tabernac," a word that would not find its way into a family newspaper in Quebec. Yet, at its most literal, the word means what it means in English — tabernacle. That is not a swear word in France. Yet it is so strong a swear word here that Quebecers, in polite society, sometimes fudge the word into "tabernouche" just the way Americans use the word "shoot" when they don't want to be caught saying something else.

Bergeron attributes the heavy use of religious terms for swear words to "the religious oppression we have suffered" in Quebec, a province that, until only a few decades ago, was heavily under the cultural and social dominance of the Roman Catholic Church. "Why do we use the word 'tabernac' for swear words?" Bergeron went on. "Because we have been sexually oppressed. Fundamentally, it's the same pattern" with religious swear words like tabernac.

Since Quebec is bordered by English-speaking provinces of Canada and the United States, it is not surprising that a large number of English words have been assimilated by Joual. Bergeron estimates that 7 percent of the words in his dictionary are Anglicisms.

THE MEANINGS of many of these words are obvious to an English speaker. He does not need to consult the dictionary to figure out such Quebec French words as le background, la blonde, la blonde, la blonde, le black-eye, les blue jeans, la deadline and le dilp pique.

Other anglicisms, however, need explanation. The word "Pepsi," for example, is defined by Bergeron as an insulting word used by English-speaking Quebecers to belittle French-speaking Quebecers. When Pepsi-Cola was introduced, Bergeron said, its producers, trying to enter a market dominated by Coca-Cola, sold their drink in larger bottles for the same price. This bargain appealed to the working class of Quebec who were mainly French speakers. As a result, the snobbish, English-speaking Coke drinkers of

Quebec began to refer to the French speakers as "Pepists."

In the great part of the language that has no hint of English, some of the phrases are very descriptive. To be "Jeanne d'Arc" is to be a woman who has sworn never to take an alcoholic drink. "La Marie-quatre-poches" (or, literally, a Marie-four-pockets) means an untidy woman.

Joual is full of naughty and irreverent puns and euphemisms. The French word for a woman's breasts — "sein" — has the same pronunciation as the word "saint." So Quebecers cover things up by referring to a woman's breasts as her "saint-Joseph." "You use this religious term," Bergeron said, "to say something that is outrageously non-religious."

Most of the words in the dictionary are neither English nor naughty and much harder to explain to an English reader. Many are like the word "joual" itself. It may be derived from a change in pronunciation over centuries of "cheval," the French word for horse.

Oddly, Bergeron is not a native Quebecer. He was born in St. Boniface, a French Canadian suburb of Winnipeg, in Manitoba. His father had emigrated from Quebec but his mother was of a family that emigrated from France to Manitoba in this century. Bergeron, like most French-Canadians outside Quebec, was educated in English-speaking schools and speaks perfect English without an accent.

After receiving a doctorate in France, he came to Quebec in 1964 to teach French literature at what is now called Concordia University, an English-language university in Montreal. Active as a cultural nationalist in Quebec, he attracted a good deal of attention a few years later by publishing "The Little Manual of the History of Quebec," a book he describes as a history written "from the people's point of view." Bergeron said the book sold 125,000 copies.

About that time, he and other Quebec intellectuals tried to foster an interest in Joual as a language. "We began to say, 'O.K., this is the language of the people. But it's our language,'" Bergeron said. "The norm of the Quebec language should not be in Paris. It should be here."

In 1975, Bergeron decided to give up his job at Concordia and settle on a small farm in the mining and timber areas of northwestern Quebec. "I decided to head for the country and oblivion, and walked out," he said. The isolation also gave him time to work on his dictionary, which he insists he could not have done in the elite atmosphere of a university.

"I wouldn't have written this dictionary if I had stayed as a professor. I had to liberate myself. Professors of literature kill literature. They don't revive it."

PEOPLE: 'Heaven's Gate' Reopens At Hollywood Festival

"Heaven's Gate" reopened in Hollywood prior to its release in 850 theaters around the United States, and was greeted with rapturous applause, a few walkouts and a parade of pickets. The trouble million film — third most expensive after "Cleopatra" and "Star 80" — closed the Los Angeles International Film Exposition on Tuesday. The pickets, from the American Humane Association, complained that the film's brutality to animals in cockfights and scenes of falling horses. Of the film's notable, only director-writer Michael Cimino appeared at the reopening.



Cary Grant, 77, confirms marriage, his fifth, to Elizabeth Harris, but declined to say when or where it took place. Photo was taken in Feb.

Lady Diana Spencer's family left their 100-room mansion for a hideaway saying they had to escape the picture-taking crowds that have besieged them since their daughter's engagement to Prince Charles was announced. "I have never been quite so unhappy in my life," said Countess Spencer, stepmother to 19-year-old Lady Diana. The Spencers denied they were taking advantage of the wedding by charging exorbitant fees for photographs of their state home Althorp Hall and beaches for visiting American tourists. "We did not mind people taking photographs of us before, but now we must protect our privacy," she said. "We have been getting about 50 telephone calls a day." Countess Spencer said explaining why the family now has an unlisted phone number.

Prince Charles will pay a visit to Venezuela between April 28 and 30, according to the British ministry. The heir to the British throne will be received by President Carlos Andrés Bello at the National Institute for agricultural research. The prince will fly to Washington from Caracas, the ministry said.

Country singer Loretta Lynn, 45, a coal miner's daughter who had a nervous breakdown early in her career from the pressures of performing, is suffering from stomach ulcers, her manager said. Lynn, reported in "satisfactory condition" at St. Mary's Hospital in Reno, Nev., was stricken with stomach pains in the midst of a two-week engagement at Harrah's Club in Reno. Miss Lynn's rise

from the Kentucky coalfield to the top of the country entertainment field, including her breakthrough in "Coal Miner's Daughter," Richard Burton was in satisfactory condition after a derailing spinal surgery. John's Hospital in Santa Monica, Calif. The operation, performed Wednesday, was designed to correct a painful degenerative spine that had forced Burton out of a touring production "Camelot" last month. Meanwhile a spokesman said the 42-year-old Burton had a "decided upswing" over the show's leading man, who starred in a film version of the musical earlier this month at the Regency Theater in Hollywood.

First Lady Nancy Reagan christened the guided missile "Thunderbolt" at Pascagoula, Miss., her press secretary announced. President-designated Joseph Coors, 57, of the Adolph Coors Co., Colorado, visited the United States at the annual Australia-America Friendship Week celebrations in Australia April 30.

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